THE MEREDITH EAGLE.

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GO ON.

Come down, ye graybeard mariners,
Unto the wasting shore!
The morning winds are up; the gods
Bid me to dream no more.
Come, tell me whither I must sail,
What peril there may be,
Before I take my life in hand
And venture out to sea!

"We may not tell thee where to sail,
Nor what the dangers are;
Each sailor soundeth for himself,
Each hath a separate star;
Each sailor soundeth for himself,
And on the awful sea
What we have learned is ours alone;
We may not tell it thee."

Come back, O ghostly mariners,
Ye who have gone before!
I dread the dark, impetuous tides;
I dread the further shore.
Tell me the secret of the waves;
Say what my fate shall be—
Quick! for the mighty winds are up,
And will not wait for me.

"Hail and farewell, O voyager!
Thyself must read the waves;
What we have learned of sun and storm
Lies with us in our graves;
What we have learned of sun and storm
Is ours alone to know.
The winds are blowing out to sea;
Take up thy life and go!"

TRAPPING RASCALS.

"*Ozlio:—Nevg nv hagfwzb mrtsg zg* 127 *Urie hgivvg. Mvw.*"

There it was, in italics, half way down the "personal" column of the New York Herald, conspicuous only for its singular and most aggravating combination of letters and figures, the sole clew to the whereabouts of the game I had been after for over a week, scarcely resting, eating, or sleeping in my anxiety to secure the reward offered in a heavy burglary case—and something else.

That "something else." Ah! my heart sank within me as I flung aside the enigmatical puzzle before me, and, leaning back in my chair, gave myself up to the gloomy reveries of the past. Edna Dayton—how I loved her! How fair and beautiful as a summer's idyl had been the week in which I had met her, had loved her, and had been told that my affection was returned! How well I remember the bitter parting—a hopeless one, it seemed to me—when I learned my fate from her father's lips, and passed down the brown-stone steps of the Dayton mansion, wondering if the inclination of moneyed men toward stone residences was not caused by the existence of a similar hard spot in that part of the human anatomy known as the human heart.

I was a poor man, he said, and the profession of a detective was a precarious one. His daughter loved me—he could not deny that—but she was his only child, and her wealth and position demanded a match with some social equal. He would not break her heart by absolutely refusing to sanction our engagement; but if within a year I should secure a fortune of twenty-five thousand dollars and a lucrative business, and Edna was still of the same mind—well, he would consider it.

Twenty-five thousand dollars! I grew sick at heart at the thought of the conditions imposed upon which I was to purchase my future happiness. Friendless, the recipient of a meager salary, and utterly unknown, where was I ever to raise this amount, and what business capacity had I, the son of parents who had given me every luxury, and neglected a practical education, until the crash came and left us homeless and in penury?

Day and night for over a month I brooded over my sorrows, and then one day I was aroused into renewed life by the reception of a formal but courteous note from Mr. Dayton, requesting my immediate presence at the mansion.

My feet seemed winged as I hastened to the house of my beloved Edna. What did it mean? Had he relented? Was Edna sick, or did business await me at the pleasure of my hard-hearted censor? I was ushered into the library, where I found the old gentlemen in an intense state of excitement pacing the floor, the window broken in, papers and boxes sqattered about the apartment, and a safe in the corner broken open.

I stared at him in amazement.

"You seem agitated, Mr. Dayton," I ventured to suggest.

"Agitated!—agitated, sir! I am wild! Late last night or early this morning burglars entered this apartment by means of yonder window, and broke open the safe. When I came down this morning I found affairs as they now are, and nearly one hundred thousand dollars in money, bonds and jewels gone!"

I stared mutely. The immensity of the robbery petrified me.

"You have informed the police?" I asked, when I could find my voice.

"No!" he thundered, coming to a full stop. "I have no confidence in a police force which fails to protect a house from such an audacious burglary and expects one half the booty for its return. Here is the room, and yonder is a list of the stolen property. I believe you are honest, and I leave the entire affair in your hands. Call upon me for whatever money you require in an attempt to recover the property or to detect the thieves. If you succeed within a month I will give you thirty thousand dollars. If you fail I will pay your expenses for the month and place the case in other hands. Are you satisfied?"

I gasped spasmodically. Thirty thousand dollars! A fortune—more than the price of my happiness! And then the pride of my profession came to my aid, and I told him that I should succeed!

I examined the apartment. The burglary had been effected very simply apparently. Edward, the footman, a tall, lank specimen of humanity, had heard a noise in the night in the library, but had paid no attention to it, as Mr. Dayton was in the habit of writing very late, and he thought it was his employer.

What puzzled me most was the means of entrance and egress adopted by the burglar, or burglars. The library was fully fifteen feet from the ground, had a bay window, and, except the broken glass, there was not the slightest sign to show how the window had been gained. A ladder would have done it, but no marks of a ladder, no signs of footsteps exhibited themselves in the damp ground, wet from recent rains.

I was sorely puzzled. I examined the servants one by one, but could find no clew to justify the remotest suspicion of complicity in the affair on their part. The work had evidently been done by scientific burglars, and they had worked at their leisure.

I inquired into the antecedents of Edward the footman; but Mr. Dayton averred that he would allow no suspicion to rest on so faithful a servant of the family. I resolved to inquire more in regard to him, however; but I found nothing against the man, and temporarily dismissed him from my mind as having any connection with the case.

"You heard no noise on the night of the robbery?" I inquired of Mr. Dayton.

"None. I slept unusually heavy last night."

I went away thoughtfully, for I had found in the library an empty bottle, which, from the scent, I knew to have contained chloroform, and I had noticed the marks of muddy boots leading from the apartment, while around the window none were to be seen. The glass, too, had been broken by a quick blow, not cut out. Altogether it was a most mysterious piece of business.

I watched all places frequented by the cracksmen of the city, and worked like a beaver. I could not obtain a clew to the perpetrators of the daring burglary, and after three days of unremitting toil, I was considering if it would not be as well to call in professional assistance, when the advertisement in the Herald, at the head of this story, attracted my attention. Instinctively I divined some connection with "crooked" business, and whether it referred to my case or not, I resolved to ascertain its meaning.

I went down to the Herald office that morning, and introduced myself, attempted to obtain some description of the person who had handed in the advertisement. The clerk stated that it had been received by mail, in a letter inclosing the amount requisite for its insertion in the paper. Could I see the original copy? He would see; and the message was sent to the composing-room. Luckily the copy had been preserved. It was written in a disguised hand, on a little scrap of paper. I asked leave to retain it, and, the permission granted me, I returned to my room at once.

I poured over the cipher for a long time, and discouraged at my inability to make out one word of it, was finally about to abandon it, when I chanced to look at the reverse side of the paper. There were figures and words on it, and I read "U. S. Bonds $-0,000," and other memoranda, indicating that it had been a loose wrapper for valuable papers.

Then I knew that the advertisement bore an important relation to the robbery.

And so, until the day upon which the story opens, I was unable to make head or tail of the secret enigma.

So wearied was I that I fell asleep with my head upon my desk, and did did not wake until noontime. It is wonderful how a brief repose will clear the mind. I took up the paper with renewed energy, and a bright idea flashed over me.

Simple as it was, I had not thought of it before. The entire message was written on the system of substitution of letters, based on the reversal of the alphabet. Thus, instead of writing a, the first letter of the alphabet, z, the last one, was substituted; instead of b, y was used—the alphabet reversed was the key to the solution of the puzzle.

I gave utterance to a shout of joy, for, following out the theory, it read:—

"Larry: Meet me Saturday night at 127 Fire street. Ned."

And "Ned," or Edward, was the name of Mr. Dayton's footman. I began "to see a very large mice." But Fire street—there was no such thoroughfare in the city, and I was "floored" again.

Gradually, however, the thought occurred to me, on the basis of reversal and opposites adopted by the sender of the message, why should not "fire" mean "water," its direct reverse?

I dashed down stairs, and hailing a cab (for I did not forget that it was Saturday, and that that evening was the appointed time for the meeting of the two burglars, if such they were), I soon had reached Water street. Vacant! No. 127 was an empty lot!

I paused, disappointed, and dismissed the vehicle, again having resource to the puzzling enigma. So near the solution, and yet doomed to be balked at the last, and—

A sudden inspiration of renewed energy, and I had forged the last link in the chain of evidence! There had been a reversal in the order of numbers, from 1 to 10, as in the letters of the alphabet and 127 meant 1094.

I looked at my watch; three o'clock, I went to the nearest local telegraph office, and sent the following dispatch to the chief of police:—

"Send to this office three efficient men in citizen's clothes."

I signed my name, lit a cigar, and awaited the arrival of evening and my companion officers.

It was dark when we reached the place for the meeting appointed by the two men. It was a vile groggery kept by a woman, and a resort for the very lowest class of ruffians. I had put on a felt hat and a pair of false whiskers, and I entered the bar-room, having first placed my men in advantageous positions on the outside.

Within half an hour there entered an old woman, veiled, bearing some bulky object under her cloak. She made a sign to the woman behind the bar, and went into the next room. I caught sight of her feet as she passed through the door; they were incased, not in shoes, but in man's boots. I went quietly to the bar, and made a sign to the woman.

"Is Larry in there?" I inquired, in a loud voice, pointing to the other apartment.

She looked at me sharply, and then replied in the affirmative.

"Keep anybody that comes out," I said, significantly. "We're going to divide the swag."

And I opened the door.

There was no one in the first room, but in the second, by a table, on which lay a large tin box, was my game—Larry, the burglar, and a tall, spare form in female attire, with veil thrown back, and terrified face—the footman, Edward.

"You can drop on my little dodge, gentlemen," I said, quietly whipping out a brace of revolvers. "The house is surrounded, and any resistance will only make it worse for you. Larry, open that door."

He unbolted the rear door under the silent, persuasive eloquence of my revolver, and the three officers entered.

Need I tell you the rest? Edward, the footman, had admitted his accomplice into the house, and had chloroformed his employer. He had kept the booty hidden in his room, not daring to communicate with his pal, except as has been seen, for fear he was watched.

The property had not been disturbed; but justice was cheated, for both the men escaped before conviction, and were never heard of again. As for me, I quietly handed five thousamd dollars to the department, resigned, engaged in business, and married Edna.

FINDING A TREASURE.

A very singular discovery is reported to have been made by a party of six Spaniards while on a shooting expedition in the island of Formentara, which is part of the Balearic group. They came upon a large cavern, entrance to which seemed almost impossible, owing to the thick growth of branches. Their curiosity, however, was excited by the evidence that the cavern had been made by human hands, and they cleared away the obstacles in their path, arriving after several hours' hard work. In the center of this chamber stood two splendid tombs of very peculiar shape, and of great external beauty. They lifted without much difficulty the lids of these two tombs, and were greatly astonished to find that they contained the mummies of a young woman and an elderly man of colossal stature. Upon the head of the woman was a diadem which, if the stones are real, is of priceless value. There was a large pearl necklace round her throat, carbuncles in her ears, and her fingers were covered with rings. The male figure had an imperial crown upon his head, and a scepter in his right hand. The people of the island were aware of the existence of this cavern, but they believed it was only a refuge for the serpents which are so numerous there. Four of the Spaniards remain in the cavern to guard this treasure trove, while the two others went to Madrid to inform the authorities of their discovery.

EASTERN MAGNIFICENCE.

The native princes of India have lost much of their pomp, and it would not be easy to-day to dazzle the eyes of Europeans as in the early times of British rule before the mutiny. Then the appearance of royalty in public was very impressive. When the king of Delhi showed himself to the people the sound of cymbals, gongs and drums rent the air; then from the palace issued a host of horsemen, mounted on richly comparisoned steeds, followed by palanquins and gaudily painted carriages drawn by oxen. They were followed by a number of musicians with strange instruments, which together produced a most extraordinary jargon of sounds. Now amid the blaze of torches the king himself appeared. Seated on a chair of state he was carried on the shoulders of eight men, and surrounded by foot guards, who ran at his side. In one hand he held the mouthpiece of the hookah, which was carried by an attendant at his side. The cavalcade ended with some twenty elephants, horsemen and innumerable officers, bearing flags, umbrellas and silver sticks.

NEW GAME.

A sharper is on its way up the Hudson with the "ninety-five-cent game." His method of doing business is to enter a store and ask for five cents' worth of some article; on receiving it he tenders a $2 bill in payment. The change given him by the storekeeper generally consisting of a dollar bill or silver piece and ninety-five cents in small coin, he places the dollar in his pocket, and suddenly finding a five-cent piece in that receptacle, apologizes for making trouble in getting the bill changed, and placing the five cents on the ninety-five cents, pushes it toward the storekeeper, asking for a dollar bill, saying he dislikes to carry so much silver. Upon the unsuspecting storekeeper placing a dollar on the counter, the sharper engages him in talking until he can place both the change and the bill together when he coolly asks the victim to exchange the $2 on the counter for the $2 he had originally given him.—*Poughkeepsie Eagle.*

STATU QUO.

A new definition of the expression "Statu quo" was given by a London alderman. "Why," said he, "statu quo means—well, statu quo—it belongs to the fine arts. You all know what 'co' is; co is the Latin for company. 'Bass and Co.,' for example. Whenever it's more than one it's 'Co.' So, statu quo—you know what a statue is? Statu is Latin for statue; by itself it is only statue, but when something else is with it it becomes statu quo; it means a statue with something, d'ye see? Like Gog and Magog at Guildhall, or any of the groups." This story reminds us of another. A poor sufferer in the hospital heard the surgeon remark as he passed his bedside, "the poor fellow in statu quo, I suppose?" When his wife visited him the next morning the patient said: "Oh, Mary, I shall never get well now, or I've statu quo as well as a broken leg."

SHIP'S COMPASSES.

AMERICAN IDEAS ADOPTED IN EUROPE.

"There are plenty of British ships supplied with American compasses, but I never heard of an American ship fitted with a British compass," said an ancient mariner to a reporter. "It is a curious fact," he continued, "that although you can buy a first-rate compass for $45 it sometimes costs $100 to adjust it to a ship. This has become a very difficult operation since the introduction of iron ships, which at first played the deuce with all the compasses. The British admiralty paid a good deal of attention to the subject, and their manual is a standard work. But the business of adjusting compasses is confined to a very few experts, who get their own prices. The precise method of adjustment is a secret that has been well kept. Generally, it consists in placing various magnets near the compass so as to counteract the influence of adjacent masses of iron. To do this the ship must be taken to some point where there are landmarks at known points of the compass. The vessel is swung to each point, and the deviations of the compass are noted and corrected.

"There is a difference between the variation of a compass and the deviation. The variation is the result of natural causes—mainly variation of position on the earth's surface. The variations of the compass at different distances and directions from the poles are carefully noted and every capable navigator makes allowance for them in laying his course. The deviations are caused by local influences. If a vessel is lying at the dock where there are large quantities of iron, the compasses will deviate. But they will come all right when the ship sails away from the dock. Sometimes iron in the cargo will play the deuce with compasses and risk the loss of a ship. A cargo of petroleum in tin cans has been known to deviate compasses.

"While the mariner's compass is of ancient origin, and the Chinese made compasses long before the time of Christ by floating a magnetized needle in a vessel of water, there are some modern improvements of marked value of American invention. One of these is a device to counteract the deviation of compasses caused by motion of the ship. In rough weather this motion is apt to set the needle wabbling. In some cases the needle may stagger or "fly" six or eight points. Then it is difficult to tell which way a ship is going. To obviate this difficulty, an American inventor invented a liquid compass. The needle is completely surrounded with alcohol. This does not affect its magnetic power, but prevents unsteady motion. It is as impossible for the needle card to wabble in the alcohol as it is for you to run in the water. Sometimes the liquid compasses have been known to freeze in very cold weather. To obviate this, another American invention, the Baker compass, has been introduced. This can't be froze at any temperature. The liquid used is a transparent preparation of petroleum.

"A very ingenious device is used in liquid compasses to provide against the danger of cracking the glass by expansion of the liquid. There is an elastic chamber which keeps the space surrounding the needle always filled with liquid, but takes off the strain of expansion. The best way to mount a needle in compasses has been found to be to place a jewel in the needle card with a little depression, which fits over a brass point on which the needle swings. Although this is never oiled, it has been found impossible to detect the least friction. Occasionally the brass point needs renewing. Sometimes compasses get lazy from want of magnetic power. About once a year the needle must be remagnetized.

"As the safety and quick passage of a ship depend in a great measure on the correctness of the compass, it is a common thing for a ship to carry three or more compasses. One is a steering compass, another is a standard compass, and in iron ships they have adopted the device of putting the compass at the mast head, so as to get it as far as possible away from the influence of the iron in the vessel. Big ships carry what is called an 'azimuth' compass. This is rigged with sight vanes, so that by taking observations of the sun a navigator may ascertain his bearings and correct his compass. Men who can adjust compasses are exceedingly jealous of their skill. They must be men of education and practical knowledge of navigation. Of course the demand for such services is limited, and the opportunities to acquire the requisite skill are infrequent. The pay is proportionately large. Sometimes a man will get $100 for adjusting a compass, though it requires only a few hours of his time. Of course each compass must be adjusted for the ship it is in, and must be readjusted if it is used in another vessel. The superiority of American compasses is now so far recognized that British manufacturers are paying us the compliment of stealing our ideas. But their work is of acknowledged inferiority."

WRITTEN WORDS.

What dreadful things written words are! Spoken ones are bad enough; if they are angry they leave a sting behind, and if they are loving they are often insincere; but they are as nothing in comparison with those conveyed on paper. With what a force are they weighed. It is dreadful to think of the hungry hearths that await the tardy words of love, and live upon and foster them, when perchance they were only written in the careless mood that chanced to think lightly of sending them; and—as to bitter words written—is there any pang in life that equals that of opening a letter in expectation of words of love and kindness and find it full of bitter invective? These terrible words, which stand out black on white and pass so swiftly to the innermost shrine of the heart—is any arrow so keen and so deadly in its aim as they?

Chicago has big ideas in everything. She now proposes to build the largest sugar refinery in the world. She will be aided by wealthy sugar planters from Cuba and Louisiana.

THE FARM.

Prune culture is a great success in the uplands of California. Nothing can exceed this fruit in weight and production. In Petaluma every branch is loaded, and every prune sound. The pits are extracted by machinery and used for fuel. So rich and juicy are the California prunes, they drive the German prunes from the market whenever placed in competition. Each tree bears about 100 lbs of prunes, worth 14 cents per pound at wholesale. One hundred trees are planted to the acre, and the entire cost to pit them for market is five cts. per pound.

It pays well to pass coal ashes through a fine seive—a flour seive for instance This sifted ashes when perfectly dry, as it should be kept, is one of the best substances with which to mix London purple, Paris green, or hellebore, for the destruction of potato beetles, fruit slugs, currant and gooseberry worms and the like. Being lighter than paste or flour it does not fall so quickly, but settles upon every part of the plant—the stem, the under part of the leaf as well as the upper part. It may be said that it adheres to leaves for a longer time, and is not so readily washed off by rains.

Squashes are often stored in the barn, in one heap, until they get chilled, when they are carried into a warm, damp cellar, where they soon rot, and the owner is at loss to know the reason. When stored in heaps, if the storehouse be dry, the under squashes will send out moisture in such quantities as to keep the whole heap surrounded by moisture. Squashes to keep well, should not only be kept in a dry atmosphere with a very even temperature, but they should be spread on the floor, or on the shelves, so that the air can readily pass between them. All of the soft shell and unripe squashes, should be disposed of as soon as possible after they are harvested, and only the hard shell and perfectly ripe ones, should be kept for winter; crookneck squashes keep best with most of people; the reason probably is, they are ripe and are handled with care and are usually hung up in a dry place. The same treatment of marrow squashes would no doubt secure very satisfactory results.

Shall eggs be sold by the number or by the pound, is the momentous question that is said to be agitating several Parisian scientists. It has been learned that the average weight of twenty eggs laid by fowls of different breeds is two and one-eighth pounds. The breeds that lay the largest eggs, averaging seven to a pound, are Black Spanish, Houdans, La Fleeches and Creve Coeurs. Eggs of medium size and weight, averaging eight or nine to the pound, are laid by Leghorns, Cochins, Brahmas, Polands, Dorkings, Games and Sultans. Hamburgs lay about ten eggs to the pound. Thus there is a difference of three eggs in one pound weight. Hence it is claimed that in justice to the consumer, eggs should be sold by weight.

The home product of cheese in the United States per annum is about 400,000,000 pounds. Of this we export about 125,000,000 pounds, which leaves 275,000,000 pounds as the quantity consumed at home. England has a population of about 25,000,000, and her annual consumption of cheese is over 500,000,000 pounds, or 20 pounds per capita. If we consumed our whole annual product it would be only at rate of eight pounds per head. X. A. Willard is authority for saying that if we used cheese as freely in this country as it is eaten in England, our annual consumption would require one thousand million pounds. It is, then, of much importance that our cheese makers shall study the home market, or study the most feasible measure for increasing the consumption of cheese at home. One of the easiest ways of doing this is to make fine cut cheeses, instead of the regular transportation size. More varieties are also needed to suit the various tastes of the foreign population from various parts of Europe.

The time is close at hand when many of our new fanciers and amateurs make their annual purchase. In the fall is a good time to buy stock, as breeders have more on hand than they care to winter over, and the early hatched chickens are so well advanced that both seller and buyer can with tolerable accuracy judge of their merits and demerits. Wintering over large flocks of fancy fowls is considered not a very wise policy. They require a great deal of care, more houses and runs; danger of contracting disease and endangering the breeding stock, on which so much labor, expense and care has been given, are obvious reasons why breeders would be more inclined to dispose of their surplus stock at fair prices. Those purchasing young stock in the fall should not mate them in the spring. Better get a two-year old cock for your pullets, or vice-versa. The progeny will be hardier, stronger, and make better layers. The organs of reproduction are not fully matured in cocks while other parts are undergoing development. Cockerels not hatched early, but brought to a large size by forcing, are too soft in tissue, bone and muscle, and if mated with hens or pullets a feeble offspring is apt to follow. Breeders who have any young or old fowls to sell should advertise them in time. Buyers and sellers ought to be better acquainted and know more about one another, and in this way the poultry interests of the country will be kept up during the whole year.—*Indiana Farmer.*

A MORAL HERO.

The old duke of Wellington carried his punctiliousness and sense of justice into every transaction. He was very desirous of purchasing a farm adjacent to his estate of Strathfieldsaye and gave his agent orders to negotiate. A few days later he was congratulated by a friend upon having obtained a bargain as the owner of the farm was in difficulties. "What sort of a bargain?" asked the Iron Duke. "Well, the property was valued at £11,000, but the man was glad to take £8000." "Is that so?" asked Wellington, turning to his agent, and receiving an affirmative reply he said quickly: "Then take the extra £3000 to the late owner, and never speak to me of cheap land again."

EMBALMING.

The origin of the practice of embalming is lost in antiquity, and of the many suggestions offered as to the motive for it, the most plausible one, and the one still active, is the desire to preserve from the natural processes of destruction the forms of those specially worthy of honor. Whether or not any views of the immortality of the soul, or of the resurrection of the body, may have originally led to this practice we cannot pretend to discuss here. It is a custom singularly at variance with the operation of natural laws, but quite as obviously in harmony with the natural desires of the bereaved. It has excited but small attention in this country of recent years, though so great a man as William Hunter made strenuous efforts to perfect a system of embalming. At the present day the Italians are the great proficients in the art, which is mainly practiced by professors of anatomy, who endeavor to keep their particular mode a profound secret, and let mystery screen from view the composition of the ingredients used. One element commonly employed is a salt of zinc or arsenic. The object to be aimed at, in addition to the prime one of the delay or entire prevention of decomposition, are the maintenance of the natural contour and color, and the smallest possible disturbance of the corpse.

The Italian professors embalm without evisceration, injecting their fluids into the aorta, and by their preparations they are able to preserve the features quite unaltered, or rather, with all the wrinkles of age or disease obliterated; the body assumes a pure white color, and in a few hours the hardness of marble, and is then practically indestructible. We have not yet heard what method of embalming was employed in the case of Gen. Garfield, but from the fact that the features had changed color, we presume it was not the Italian, nor one so perfect in its results. The Italians still practice in some cases a process of petrifaction, by which corpses become so hard that they can be submitted to the sculptor's chisel and preserved as articles of furniture or vertu.—*London Lancet.*

SAVING LIFE.

The attention of Congress will be earnestly called to the condition of the life-saving service. The record for the past year will demonstrate the efficiency of the service, and the chief of the bureau will point out in his report the peril of disintegration to which the organization is subject. The number of wrecks during the past year was very large, being larger than any previous year since the service was organized except the last. The number of vessels totally lost was 66 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1881, and 67 for the previous year. The record of lives saved was better than any previous year except the last, and the number lost was but 26, less than any year except last, less than the average. The expenses of the service during the past year have been about $500,000, and $800,000 will be asked for next year.

It does not appear how the service can be maintained unless the money is provided to pay the men compensation for the severe toil and great perils they undergo. The chief of the service, Mr. Kimball, is in a quandary, and for months has had to exert most extraordinary efforts to keep the stations open, owing to the resignation of the keepers and the surfmen. The keepers are paid but $400 a year and the surfmen but $40 a month for eight months in the year. The men have to undergo a severe examination as to physical health and strength and skill as surfmen to enter the service, and as a result are the best men along the coast for any maritime pursuit. During the hard times it was easy to procure them, but with the revival of business they can make more than $400 a year at any other calling, and cannot be induced to remain. The head of the service is daily in receipt of letters from superintendents forwarding the resignations of keepers. Mr. Kimball will make a very strong appeal to Congress to save this service by providing reasonable compensation for the men.

ALGERIAN DATES.

The date-tree requires not only abundant irrigation, but great solar heat. The Arabs say that it stands with its feet in the water and its head in the fires of heaven. The love of the Arab for this precious tree may well be imagined, growing as it does in the sand, contenting itself with water so saline as to destroy ordinary vegetation, giving a grateful shade when all around is burnt up by the ardent heat of summer, resisting the winds, which bend but cannot break its flexible stem, and affording a fruit sought for in every part of the world. The trees will live for about two hundred years, and they are not worth preserving after a century. When they are no longer valuable for the fruit, the sap is extracted to make a kind of insipid wine; and the heart or cabbage of the tree is also eaten. They are then cut down, and the wood, although inferior in quality is valuable where no other kind can be procured. The roots are used for fencing and roofing and the leaves are made into mats, etc. The date is called the king of the Sahara, and is regarded as the most nutritious of fruits. Many of the Arabs live on dates and bread.

DOG TRAP.

A Virginia farmer, having suffered severely from the depredations of dogs upon his sheepfold, built around a number of sheep that dogs had killed, an inclosure of rails twelve feet high and ten feet square at the ground, the sides of the trap sloping inward until an opening was left about five feet square. Any dog could easily climb such a sloping fence and enter the pen, but not even a greyhound could jump out of it. In three nights the farmer captured forty-six dogs, including fifteen or twenty that had never been seen before in that neighborhood. This after there had been a public slaughter of all dogs suspected of sheep stealing, save one, whose master could not be convinced of his guilt. The trap was built for his especial benefit, and it caught him the first night.—*Lynchburg Virginian.*

SELECTED.

Kentucky is one step in advance of her sister states on the woman suffrage movement. She permits white widows who have children within the school age to vote for school trustees. Maternity, widowhood, and a white skin, are the conditions that make her an elector.

England's blind postmaster-general who wins golden opinions has scored another success. You can now write a telegram on ordinary note paper, stick on postage stamps sufficient to pay it, and put it in a street post box, and it will be sent so soon as the box is emptied.

At a cost of about a million and a half sterling the telegraph system of the German empire has been supplied with a complete network of underground wires, which in peace and in war are alike practically safe from meteorological influences and from the acts of the mischievous and the "enemy."

The latest invention reported by a Japanese journal is that of a Skinskin man, Otsuka Minakichi, living in Shiba, Tokio, who, after extensive experiments, is said to have succeeded in making rifles of silk. They are alleged to be "as rigid as iron guns, while they are easy of carriage, and have a very long range."

"Men are born with two eyes and one tongue, in order that they should see twice as much as they say; but, from their conduct one would suppose that they were born with two tongues and one eye, for those who talk must have observed the least, and obtrude their remarks upon everything who have seen into nothing."

Prominent among the glories of vegetation on the volcanic islands of the Pacific is the utu tree, which is wonderfully umbrageous, bears beautiful large glossy leaves, and attains a hight of 60 feet. The trunk is often 30 feet in circumference. A native often apostrophizes the Supreme Being as "Thou Mighty Utu Tree."

It is to be hoped that a word newly in vogue will not get into the dictionary. When a man is in straitened circumstances he is now said by society to be "impy," i. e., impecunious. Swift opposed the word "mob," a contraction of mobile vulgus; but the sneers of the great dean did not prevent its general acceptance. "Impy" has less to recommend it than "mob."

Correct speech is such an indisputable mark of a lady or a gentleman that it cannot be too often repeated that the true standard of pronunciation is one in which all marks of a particular place of birth and residence are lost, and in which nothing appears to indicate any habits of intercourse other than with the well-bred and well-informed wherever they may be found.

King Theebaw of Burmah has been getting rid of a few false prophets in the usual manner. These unfortunates were misled by the comet, and were rash enough to prophesy that the last addition to Theebaw's family would be a boy, and not only so, but that when he came to man's estate he would drive the British out of India as well as out of Burmah. A girl was born, and the relatives of these prophets now mourn their departed friends.

A curious question in criminal law has been raised in Berlin. A young woman, who is a confirmed opium eater, for the purpose of obtaining a supply of morphine, copied a prescription from a medical book and signed the name of a prominent German physician to it. The question now to be determined by the courts is whether this act constitutes the crime of forgery, for which she has been arraigned.

In this crooked age of cranks and self-ordained instrumentalities, neither solidity of character, the appliances of wealth, the protective ægis of high social position, nor the restraints of respectable and influential relatives can keep men who engage in crime from motives of hatred or revenge, or from a desire to get office or to get even with the stock markets, from the state-prison, or maybe the gallows or penitentiary. For all such men there is but one destiny. Let the law, the clean law, unmixed with maudlin sentimentality, that fixes the crime, also inflict the merited punishment.

On her deathbed at Santa Barbara, Cal., twenty years ago, Mrs. Blanco gave $20,000 in trust to her most intimate friend, Mrs. Del Valle, charging her solemnly to keep its possession a secret until Marie Blanco, then a baby, became 21. Mrs. Blanco had no faith in banks or wills, and died satisfied that her daughter would receive the treasure, which was in the form of diamonds. Miss Blanco was recently married on her twenty-first birthday, and among the wedding presents were the jewels. Mrs. Del Valle had kept the secret from even her husband.

IRELAND'S COLORS.

It is a totally unfounded though very common belief, that green is the national color of Ireland. Green was never heard of as a national or party color till 1798, when the United Irishmen adopted it for the following reason. The ancient flag of Ireland was a golden harp on a dark blue ground, as now depicted or emblazoned in the Irish quarter, the third of the royal standard; and the revolutionary leaders, being anxious to unite together all classes of Irishmen and to join the orangemen to the rest of their fellow-countrymen, adopted green as their distinguishing color, which is of course produced by mixing orange and blue.

POETICAL SAVAGES.

A writer from Zululand details an interview with the Zulus who killed the prince imperial. They were asked why they allowed his gold chain and medallion to remain around his neck after killing him, and replied: "Because he was brave. He fought like a young lion.' A cross marks the spot where he fell, trees and shrubs are planted around, and, strange to say the place is kept in good order by the same Zulus who slew the hapless prince. This had better be regarded, however, as the poetical side of the affair.

Meredith Eagle.

An Independent Live Newspaper devoted to the particular interests of Meredith and general interests of the towns lying around Lake Winnipesaukee and along the line of the B. C. M. Railroad to the White Mountains.

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY MORNING BY

M. H. CALVERT & CO.,

PROPRIETORS,

Office—Prescott's Block, Main Street.

Terms of Subscription—$1.25 a year; $1 year when paid in advance.

Advertising Rates—Moderate and made known on application. Births, marriages and deaths published free; obituaries 10c. per line.

Job Printing—Of every description executed promptly in the best manner at reasonable prices. Bookbinding and bill posting done on application.

MONDAY, DEC. 12, 1881.

MEREDITH MATTERS.

John Woodman has been sick.

Dr. Prescott has returned home.

Fair at the Center church, the 15th.

When purchsing ink ask for Raven ink.

Andrew Johnson has been visiting in Sandwich.

Miss Jennie Bixby has come back from Warren.

J. L. Lawrence has been visiting n Wentworth.

N. G. Plummer has been clerk for Lane Plummer.

Our merchants have put in their Christmas stock.

Clarence Hoyt has gone West to seek his fortune.

J. S. Roberts has sold his house to E. H. Varney.

You can get the Raven ink at Bartlett's drug store.

Go to Burleigh's, Laconia, for boots, shoes and rubbers.

John Ladd is to work for G. W. S. Taylor the coming year.

The G. A. R. are well pleased at the results of their late fair.

Lewis I. Eaton has been employed at the Elm House of late.

Telephonic communication with the towns below us is a great convenience.

Over $20.00 was made at the late children's missionary fair at the Free Baptist church.

Charles Perkins received a bad wound under the eye recently by an ax coming off the handle.

The highest cash prices paid for musk rat, coon, fox and skunk skins at E. F. Burleigh's, Laconia

E. H. Harvey's young nephew was recently bitten in the cheek by a dog, but the animal was soon killed.

The Raven ink is now the popular ink of the day. It is manufactured by F. H. Clark, of Contoocook, this state, and dealers say that it exceeds all others in sale and satisfaction. For sale at Bartlett's drug store.

A better time cannot be fonnp than the present for visiting Burleigh's store, in Laconia. He has received a full line of rubber goods and has marked down prices, so as to effect ready sales.

Besides the extensive stock of ready-made clothing and gents' furnishing goods, etc., which may be found at the establishment of A. B. Sanborn, opposite Warren street, he keeps a full line of buffalo robes, horse blankets, etc., which he is able and willing to sell as low as the lowest, for the same class of goods.

A Universalist meeting was held in the Town Hall, Sunday, the 4th, of 2 p. m. Rev. Q. H. Shinn, of Plymouth, preached to quite a large and a very intelligent audience. Mr. Shinn, at the close invited those who desired future meetings to remain. A number of gentlemen did so and it was voted to have meetings once a month, on the first Sunday. Next meeting, first Sunday in January. A committee was appointed, consisting of J. A. Lang, (chairman) Dr. F. B. Carey, Charles Neal; Alvin Peavey and Mr. Norris; collector, A Peavey; treasurer, Josiah Sturtevant.

NEWS FROM OUR NEIGHBORS.

NEW HAMPTON.

Mr. George N. Johnson has returned to his school in York, Maine.

Mr. F. L. Davis takes a southern tour this winter; we understand that he intends visiting Georgia and Florida.

Miss Amanda Whidden is home again after a successful term of teaching school in Hill.

Miss Josie A. Robinson, salutorian of the class of '80 and who is now teaching in the High School at Laconia, was in town last week and visited the Institution and called on some of her friends.

The friends of Mr. Fred McIntire, valedictorian of '80 and principal of the High School at Meredith Village during last year, will be glad to hear of his success in the Harvard Law School. It is reported that he has been already elected a member of the Harvard Law Club, an honor which is usually conferred upon graduates of the University.

School boys have been skating on Horleon Lake. It looks like rather risky business when the water is open around the shore, and the skate iron cuts through in some places. A light fall of snow ended the sport for a time at least and quieted the fears of anxious friends.

There are plenty of people about who predict an open winter. Nevertheless, the southern side of the village street presents a wintry appearance, the sidewalk being covered with hard-trodden snow.

The new clock for the bell room in Chapel Hall was placed in position last week and it is now supposed that we have correct time.

A meeting was called Monday evening to consider the subject of a Christmas festival.

Mr. Bray is shingling the ell of the house which he now occupies.

The retail meat business is comparatively dull at present as quite a number of families have supplied themselves with wholesale lots of beef and pork.

W. H. Cobb has been drawing wood for Mr. Lowd.

During the last week Death has been busy among the elderly people of this place. On Friday occurred the funeral of Mr. Eben Gordon, an old and respected citizen. The funeral of Mrs. Kelley, another old resident, took place on Saturday.

MYSTIC.

"I Am So Much Better."

Mothers and daughters should feel alarmed when weariness constantly oppresses them. A lady in Buffalo, says: "If I am fretful from exhaustion of vital powers, and the color is fading from my face, Parker's Ginger Tonic gives quick relief. It builds me up and drives away pain with wonderful certainty."

js-1jan1

New Hampton can boast of at least one musical family. So some of our citizens think, being obliged to listen to the delightful voices of Johnny and Henry accompanied by Print on the banjo until long into the night. Whoop her up, boys!

Man's Ingratitude.

This is an ungrateful world to say the least. A man will act like a lunatic when he has the itching piles, and declare that he knows he can't live another day, yet he applies Swayne's Ointment, the intense itching is allayed at once, he gets cured, and goes down to the lodge without one whit of gratitude. When asked why he feels so well, he dodges the question by an indifferent answer. Its just like a man though, isn't it?

jes-1jan1

There are now in the neighborhood of 55 scholars in the Commercial department of the Institution. This department under the able management of Prof. A. B. Meservey, has obtained a very high reputation, and its scholars are drawn from great distances by the superior advantages afforded.

NATURE'S TRIUMPH.

FRAZIER'S ROOT BITTERS.

If you are weak or languid, use Frazier's Bitter

If your flesh is flabby and your complexion sallow, use Frazier's Bitters.

If you live in a malarial district, use Frazier's Bitters.

If worn down with the care of children, use Frazier's Bitters.

If you have got the blues, use Frazier's Bitters.

If you have kept late hours and lived contrary to the laws of health, use Frazier's Bitters.

If you need toning up, use Frazier's Root Bitters.

If you have abused instead of used nature's gifts, use Frazier's Bitters.

If you feel old before your time, use Frazier's Bitters.

If life has become a burden and you have gloomy forebodings, use Frazier's Bitters.

If your hand trembles and your eyes have grown dim, Frazier's Root Bitters will make you feel young again. Sold by all druggists everywhere at the low price o. $1 per bottle.

Frank S. Henry & Co., Sole Prop's,
CLEVELAND, O.

For sale by Eastman & Brown, Wentworth. Agent George C. Goodwin & Co., Boston, Mass.

apr19 jes-1y.

The ladies' Public Meeting further notice of which will be given hereafter, will occur in a few weeks. The ladies have a very strong team this term and their meeting will undoubtedly be well up to the standard.

PILES! PILES!! PILES!!!

A Sure Cure Found at Last. No One Need Suffer

A sure cure for the Blind, Bleeding, Itching and Ulcerated Piles has been discovered by Dr. Williams (an Indian remedy) called Dr. Williams' Indian Ointment. A single box has cured the worst chronic cases of 25 and 30 years standing. No one need suffer five minutes after applying this wonderful soothing medicine. Lotions, instruments and electuaries do more harm than good. Williams' Ointment absorbs the tumors, allays the intense itching (particularly at night after getting warm in bed), acts as a poultice; gives instant and painless relief, and is prepared only for Piles, nothing else.

Read what the Hon S. M. Coffinberry, of Cleveland, says about Dr. Williams' Indian Pile Ointment; I have used scores of pile cures, and it affords me pleasure to say that I have never found anything which gave such immediate and permanent relief as Dr. Williams' Indian Pile Ointment

For sale by all druggists, or mailed on receipt of price, $1.

Frank S. Henry & Co., Prop's.
CLEVELAND, O.

For sale by Eastman & Brown, Wentworth. Wholesale Agents, George C. Goodwin & Co., Boston, Mass.

jes-apr19-1y

Notices are posted at the church and elsewhere relative to the observance of Christmas day by an entertainment in Chapel Hall, Monday evening. The exercises will probably be of a literary character and not too long, while the feature of the evening will doubtless be the customary tree. And now the sly student

A holiday catalogue, containing a description of an immense stock of fancy articles of furniture suitable for Christmas gifts, is now in press and will be ready for distribution in a few days at Paine's furniture warerooms, 48 Canal street, Boston, opposite Boston and Maine depot. *Boston Journal.*

THE GENUINE BLANCHARD CHURN GET THE BEST.

Five sizes made for Family Dairies. Four sizes for Factory use. All our goods are of perfect stock and the best workmanship. They are strong, simple, efficient, convenient and durable. They continue to be the Standard Churns of the Country.

We now furnish either Round or Square Top Churns, of the Family sizes, as may be preferred. Prices of both styles the same. Send for circulars of our *improved* Round Top Churn.

Our Churns received the Highest Premium at the International Dairy Fair, in New York City, in 1879, in competition with all the leading Churns in the market.

Send either to any Dealer in REALLY first-class Dairy Implements for a Churn or Descriptive Circular, or address the Sole Manufacturers, PORTER BLANCHARD'S SONS, Concord, N. H.

1c

ESTABLISHED IN 1828.

R. R. HIGGINS & CO.,

Planters and wholesale dealers in Providence River, Virginia and all kinds of Fancy

OYSTERS

In any quantity, by the barrel, bushel or gallon. **Cape Clams** by the bushel or gallon.

120 Cong't and 35 Howard Streets,
BOSTON, Mass.

Opening House at 132 Atlantic Avenue, Boston; Also, at Drownville, R. I., and at Norfolk, Va.

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1882.

Harper's Bazar.

ILLUSTRATED.

This popular journal is a rare combination of literature, art, and fashion. Its stories, poems, and essays are by the best writers of Europe and America; its engravings possess the highest artistic excellence; and in all matters pertaining to fashion it is universally acknowledged to be the leading authority in the land. The new volume will contain many brilliant novelties.

HARPER'S PERIODICALS.

Per Year:

Harper's Bazar	$4 00
Harper's Magazine	4 00
Harper's Weekly	4 00
The Three above publications	10 00
Any Two above named	7 00
Harper's Young People	1 50
Harper's Magazine Harper's Young People	5 00
Harper's Franklin Square Libary, One Year (52 Numbers)	1 00

Postage Free to all subscribers in the United States or Canada.

The Volumes of the Bazar begin with the first Number of January of each year. When no time is mentioned, it will be understood that the subscriber wishes to commence with the Number next after the receipt of order. The last Twelve Annual Volumes of Harper's Bazar, in neat cloth binding, will be sent by mail, postage paid, or by express, free of expense (provided the freight does not exceed one dollar per volume), for $7 00 each. Cloth Cases for each volume, suitable for binding, will be sent by mail, postpaid, on receipt of $1 00 each. Remittances should be made by Post-Office Money Order or Draft, to avoid chance of loss. Newspapers are not to copy this advertisement without the express order of HARPER & BROTHERS.

Address HARPER & BRROTHERS, New York.

The Household Magazine of America.

ARTHURS'

HOME MAGAZINE!!

A NEW YEAR
—with—
NEW AND INCREASED ATTRACTIONS.

The Home Magazine occupies, and has always occupied, a field especially its own. While gathering for its pages from the whole range of general literature, the editor and his efficient co-laborers exercise the most careful discrimination in regard to quality and influence. Nothing is admitted which, in their view, can give false ideas of life, or weaken the bonds of virtue. No matter what may be the reputation, nor how brilliant the talents of a writer, if his moral teachings are at all questionable, they cannot find a place in our magazine. And beyond this, its publishers claim that in its peculiar character and varied departments it is more thoroughly identified with the people in their every-day life and home and social interest than any other first class periodical. The HOME MAGAZINE for 1882 will be the most interesting and attractive that has yet appeared.

WHAT OUR SUBSCRIBERS SAY.

"The day on which the HOME MAGAZINE comes is hailed every month with joy, not only by myself, but the whole family. It is like the face of a old friend." "I cannot send off this letter without saying how pleased we are with the HOME MAGAZINE. It grows better every month. We find it next impossible to do without it." "It is so home-like and good; so pure and ennobling; always appealing to our better selves, and lifting us to higher and better things." "I have taken your HOME MAGAZINE for twenty years and feel as if I could hardly live without it." "I have taken your HOME MAGAZINE since 1855, and have seen none that meets my wants or we like as well." "It certainly stands in the front rank in regard to purity of tone and high aim in advancing the true happiness of home life." "Have taken it five years, and feel like saying, 'God bless you!' for one book that we can feel safe in recommending to every one. I have learned to love it, and the writers seem like dear friends." "I have read the HOME MAGAZINE without missing a single number since 1864. But no words of mine can express fitly my thanks for all it has been to me." "It stands unrivalled; and my wish is that every wife, mother and maiden could peruse its pages." "Long live the HOME MAGAZINE, the light and blessing of so many homes. I could not well get along without its cheering, monthly visits."

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1	Copy, one year,	$2.00
2	Copies, "	3.50
3	" "	5.00
4	" "	6.00
8	" and one to club-getter,	12.00

SPECIMEN NUMBERS, 10 CENTS.

☞New Subscribers for 1882, will receive Free, the November and December numbers of this year.

T. S. ARTHUR & SON,
277 South Sixth St., Philadelphia, Pa.

A RELIGIOUS NEWSPAPER.

We desire to call the attention of our readers to one of the greatest newspapers of the age—one that secures the best writers in this country and Europe, regardless of expense; has the best and fullest book reviews of any paper in the country; has departments edited by specialists and devoted to Fine Arts, Music, Science, Religion Intelligence, Missions, School and College, News of the Week, Hymn Notes, the Sunday-school, Legal and Sanitary questions, Biblical Research (something that cannot be found in any other newspaper in the United States), Farm and Garden, Insurance, Weekly Market Reports, etc.—in fact, a newspaper fully suited to the requirements of every family, containing a fund of information which cannot be had in any other shape, and having a wide circulation all over the country and in Europe. We refer to THE INDEPENDENT, of NEW YORK. "The largest, the ablest, the best." See advertisement, in another column, and send a postal card for free specimen copy.

All the Boys in New England will be glad that Oliver Optic is writing a new story, and that it is to be printed in a new form. It is entitled "Bean Gray; or, Getting His Living," and will be printed in the Boston Daily Globe, beginning Monday, Jan. 2, and continuing for several weeks. It will be Oliver Optic's well-known graphic and popular style, and will not only be intensely interesting, but, like all of his stories, healthy in tone. Boys will do well to ask their parents to take The Globe next year, and get this and other charming stories. It is only two cents per copy of all newsdealers or 50 cents per month by mail. It is published by the Globe Newspaper Company, 238 Washington street, Boston.

PROSPECTUS FOR 1882.

A FIRST-CLASS
FAMILY MAGAZINE
FOR ONLY $3.00 PER ANNUM.

LIPPINCOTT'S MAGAZINE,

AN ILLUSTRATED MONTHLY OF POPULAR LITERATURE.

At the beginning of the present year LIPPINCOTT'S MAGAZINE entered on a new series, at a reduced price. with the distinctive purpose of presenting such a variety of reading matter for the most part light and entertaining, yet of real literary merit —as could commend it to the general mass of cultivated persons and ensure it a welcome in many American homes. Devoting a large proportion of its space to fiction, in which short serials are made a noticeable feature, and to sketches illustrative of social life and manners, it has included in its list of subjects, curiosities of science, especially natural history, properly treated, travel and adventure at home and abroad, field sports and angling, and, occasionally, political, historical, and educational topics susceptible of fresh and lively discussion. The serial stories published during the year have been marked by a piquant originality, and have met with a warm reception; while the general attractiveness of the Magazine has gained for it cordial approval and an increased circulation. The conductors of the Magazine hope not only to maintain its reputation, but to enhance and extend it by constant improvement in the same direction. Their arrangements for the coming year embrace a large number than ever before of CONTRIBUTIONS OF A POPULAR CHARACTER. A SERIAL STORY ENTITLED "STEPHEN GUTHRIE," in which some peculiar and striking phases of American life are vividly and dramatically treated, will begin in the January number, and run through six months. The EDITORIAL DEPARTMENTS will maintain their present standard of acknowledged excellence, and THE ILLUSTRATIONS will be of a higher character than any that have hitherto appeared in the Magazine. For sale by all book and newsdealers. Terms:—Yearly Subscription, $3.00; Single Number; 25 cents. (Postage stamps afford a convenient from of remittance.)

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New Presses, New Type Throughout New Building, New Appliances of Every Kind, and New Life in Every Department.

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The New York World has no superior on either side of the Water as a Live, brilliant, Perfectly Appointed, Progressive Newspaper.

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THE NEW YORK WORLD, World Building, New York.

1882.

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ILLUSTRATED.

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Harper's Weekly	4 00
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The Three above publications	10 00
Any Two above named	7 00
Harper's Young People	1 50
Harper's Magazine Harper's Young People	5 00
HARPER'S FRANKLIN SQUARE LIBRARY, One Year (52 Numbers)	10 00

Postage Free to all subscribers in the United States or Canada.

The volumes of the Magazine begin with the Numbers for June and December of each year. When no time is specified, it will be understood that the subscriber wishes to begin with the current Number.

A Complete Set of Harper's Magazine, comprising 63 Volumes, in neat cloth binding, will be sent by express freight at expense of purchaser, on receipt of $2 25 per volume. Single volumes, by mail, postpaid, $3 00 Cloth cases, for binding. 50 cents, by mail, postpaid. Index to Harper's Magazine, Alphabetical, Analytical, and Classified, for volumes 1 to 60 inclusive, from June, 1850, to June, 1880, one vol., 8vo, Cloth, $4 00. Remittances should be made by Post-Office Money Order or Draft, to avoid chance of loss. Newspapers are not to copy this advertisement without the express order of HARPER & BROTHERS.

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The improvements for the last two years in Christmas and New Years cards is surprising, and the finest assortment we have seen is at Steven's, Tilton.

D. M. Connell, Plymouth, N. H., offers his services as auctioneer in selling real estate, personal property of all kinds, etc. Charges reasonable. Satisfaction guaranteed. j nov17tf

The only pad guaranteed to cure diabetes, gravel, dropsy, Bright's disease, nervous debility, and all diseases of the kidneys and bladder, is Prof. Guilmett's French Kidney Pad.

J. F. DURHAM,

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Second-hand Furniture a specialty for which I pay cash, or take in exchange for goods or work. The Celebrated

Harwood Chair Seating. e

LACONIA, N. H.

MRS. J. H. LADD,

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LACONIA, N. H. e

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Drugs & Medicines,

Chemicals, Fancy Goods, Perfumery, and in fact everything usually found at a first-class apothecary store.

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Your old pictures Copied and Finished in Ink or Water Colors, to look as good as new, take them to

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Where everything in the Photographic line is done in the latest style. A nice Stereoscope and six Stereoscopic Views of Meredith and vicinity for $1.50. eoct19tf

F. P. STEWART,
(Late J. S. Howe.)

Livery Stable,

Cor. Water and Pleasant Street,

LACONIA, N. H. e

M. C. SANBORN

Keeps an extensive assortment of

Felts, Silks, Crewels, Worsted, &c., &c.

☞Instruction given in Kensington and Art Needlework.

LAKE VILLAGE, N. H.

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Millinery and Fancy Goods.

A fine assortment, at lowest prices, can be found at

H. M. WHEELER'S,

Lake Village, N. H., 2d door from P.O.

☞All orders filled quickly and warranted to please. e

J. U. FARNHAM,

MARBLE WORKER

And Dealer in

MONUMENTS, GRAVESTONES, MANTLES
MARBLE SHELVES, &c.

OPP. TOWN HALL, - PLYMOUTH, N. H.
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J. S. WADLEIGH,

Merchant Tailor,

And Dealer in

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.

We have just received a large stock of

Woolen Suitings,

Direct from the manufacturers, which we shall sell at a VERY LOW figure.

☞Particular attention given to cutting and making Ladies' Cloaks and Ulsters.

Call and see me.

WIGGIN'S BLOCK, - MEREDITH, N. H.
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TEBBETT'S

Photograph Rooms.

New and varied back ground scenery.
The best work at reasonable figures.
Copying and enlarging a specialty.

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M. M. ROBINSON,

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Watches, Clocks, Jewelry,

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LAKE VILLAGE, N. H. e

Millinery.

Hats of Every Style and Description!

Both Trimmed and untrimmed. Feathers, Flowers, Ribbons, Satins, Ties, Laces, and Veilings. Also, a

Good Assortment of Hair Goods.

All new and well selected.

Mrs. S. F. EVERETT,

eaug5ly. LACONIA, N. H.

Laconia Bakery.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

We wish to remind our patrons that we keep on hand a constant supply of

OUR NICE DOMESTIC BREAD.

Warranted not to sour. Also Nice Warm Buns, Rolls, &c., every afternoon for tea. All orders, plain or fancy, put up on the shortest notice. Cakes Frosted. Wedding goods are a specialty. Hot Brown Bread and Beans, Saturday and Sunday mornings.

☞Orders received by telephone from Lake Village and Weirs. Our Mr. MOONEY will continue to visit Meredith Village and receive orders for anything in our line. Quality unsurpassed and prices as low as anywhere.

A. SMITH,
PROPIETOR.

an g12ely

DANIEL NORRIS

Continues to keep on hand in the

TOWN HALL STORE,

A Good Assortment of Gilt and Black Walnut

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Also, Black Walnut and Cloth Covered

CASKETS & COFFINS,

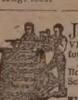
of different sizes, Casket and Coffin Handles, Robes, Name Plates, and all Trimmings. Also, Keys, for Door Locks, Padlocks, etc., and also has a first-rate, light, one-horse

WAGON FOR SALE.

☞All articles will be sold at the LOWEST PRICES.

MEREDITH VILLAGE, N. H.

Aug. 1881. eaug3-6m



JOYFUL News for Boys and Girls!! Young and Old!! A NEW INVENTION just patented for them, for Home use! Fret and Scroll Sawing, Turning, Boring, Drilling, Grinding, Polishing, Screw Cutting. Price $5 to $50. Send 6 cents for 100 pages. EPHRAIM BROWN, Lowell, Mass.

STOVES AND RANGES.

Persons preparing for the coming winter should not purchase until visiting the establishment of the undersigned. A large lot of the

"MAGEE STANDARD" RANGES,

And Parlor Stoves, with all the latest attachments of boiler, racks, ash sifter, etc., etc. See the

WESTMINSTER PARLOR.

Nickle plated, base burner and oven attached.

—FURNACES PUT IN AND REPAIRED—

We make a specialty of Tin Roofing. Write for prices and particulars.

The Largest Stock of Lamps and Kitchen Furnishing Goods In New Hampshire.

R. C. DANFORTH & CO.,

12 North Main Street, CONCORD. N. H. jenov113m

Everything at the very BOTTOM FIGURE is the inducement we offer to buyers of

FINE READY-MADE

CLOTHING!

NOW IS THE TIME TO SECURE BARGAINS.

We have just received from New York and Boston the most complete line of Fine Clothing for Men's, Youths' and Boys' Wear, ever shown in Concord.

We take pleasure in calling special attention to our

NEW STOCK OF HATS.

We made this branch of our business a specialty last season, and our increased sales encourage us to greater efforts. We are now opening and shall continue to receive, during the season, the

Nobbiest Line of Young Gent's Hats

To be found in the City.

ROBES! ROBES!! ROBES!!! Our Stock of Robes and Blankets is complete. We will sell you nice Felt Jap wolf robes at $10. Plush lined, $12. New Hampshire two strapped stable Blankets, at $1.25. Better grades in proportion. Call and see us.

A. B. SANBORN,

Main Street Opp. Warren. (ejnov1-1) CONCORD, N. H.

If you are willing to

PAY A FAIR PRICE FOR YOUR CLOTHING,

And want to be sure of getting all you pay for, call on

SLEEPER & HOOD,

And select your Garments from one of the Largest and

BEST ASSORTED STOCKS

Of Cloths to be found in the city.

SPECIAL PRICES FOR TRADE OUT OF THE CITY.

REMEMBER, WE WARRANT EVERY GARMENT TO FIT.

SLEEPER & HOOD,

North Main Street, [sept12-4mej] CONCORD, N. H.

Concord Shoe Store,

FRANK MARDEN.

We ask you to call on us.
We will satisfy you.
We keep every style.
We sell the lowest.
esept20-3m We warrant our goods.
We have twenty years' experience.
We dely competition.
We keep fine hand sewed goods.

FRANK MARDEN, Proprietor,

CENTENNIAL BLOCK, - - - - - - CONCORD. N. H

THE MYSTERY OF LOVE MAKING SOLVED Or an Easy Road to Marriage.

A STRANGE & WONDERFUL BOOK! Old Gypsy Madge's Fortune Teller And the Witches Key to Lucky Dreams

Address, Sunshine Publishing House, Geneva, Ohio.

IRON

A TRUE TONIC

A PERFECT STRENGTHENER. A SURE REVIVER.

IRON BITTERS are highly recommended for all diseases requiring a certain and efficient **tonic**; especially *Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Intermittent Fevers, Want of Appetite, Loss of Strength, Lack of Energy, etc.* Enriches the blood, strengthens the muscles, and gives new life to the nerves. They act like a charm on the digestive organs, removing all dyspeptic symptoms, such as *Tasting the Food, Belching, Heat in the Stomach, Heartburn, etc.* **The only Iron Preparation that will not blacken the teeth or give headache.** Sold by all druggists. Write for the A B C Book, 32 pp. of useful and amusing reading—*sent free.*

BROWN CHEMICAL CO., Baltimore, Md.

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GREAT REDUCTION

—ON—

PUBLICATIONS.

MONTHLIES.

	Reduced Price.	Regular Price.
Cottage Hearth,	$1 00	$1 50
Peterson's,	1 75	2 00
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Harper's Monthly,	3 75	4 00
Century,	3 75	4 00
Godey's Lady's Book,	1 75	2 00
Arthur's Home Magazine,	1 75	2 00
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North American Review,	4 00	5 00
Popular Science Monthly,	4 00	5 00
WEEKLIES.		
American Agriculturist,	1 25	1 50
Yankee Blade,	1 50	2 00
Scientific American,	2 50	3 20
Detroit Free Press,	1 50	2 00
New York Observer,	2 50	3 15
New York Independent,	2 50	3 00
New York Methodist,	2 00	2 50
Harper's	3 75	4 00
Youths' Companion,	1 50	1 75
Harper's Young People,	1 00	1 50
Police Gazette,	3 50	4 00
New York Weekly	2 50	3 00
Saturday Night,	2 50	3 00
Golden Days,	2 50	3 00
Banner of Light,	2 50	3 00
DAILIES.		
ew York Sun,	4 00	6 00
Boston Journal,	6 00	9 00
Boston Globe, (6 mos.)	2 50	3 00
New York World,	6 00	9 00
Springfield Union,	3 00	6 00
New York Star,	4 00	6 00

The prices of the above are liable to change or cancellation each week, as but a limited number can be obtained at these rates.

These offers are open to anybody, no matter whether a subscriber to this paper or not.

Specimens of all these, except the magazines, which may be seen at the office, sent free on request by postal.

Address this office, Plymouth, N. H.
d16jesa

TO YOUNG HOUSEKEEPERS!

FREE TO ALL BRIDES.

Notice is hereby given to all the readers of this paper and all their friends and acquaintances throughout the United States and Canada, that

THE HOUSEHOLD

Will be sent one year as

A Wedding Present

To every newly married couple whose address—and 10 cents to pay for postage—is sent to the publisher within one year from the date of their marriage.

Persons sending for this present are requested to send a copy of a paper containing a notice of their marriage, or some other evidence that will amount to a reasonable proof that they are entitled to the magazine under the above offer.

Address, THE HOUSEHOLD,
BRATTLEBORO, Vt.

New Store.

MISS ORRA E. OSGOOD, late of Concord, N. H., has opened the store in the TOWN HALL BLOCK, for the sale of

Fancy Goods,

Including Novelties in Ribbons, Laces, Gloves, Hosiery, Deep Trimmings, etc.

Everything New and as good an assortment as can be found in a large city.

ORRA E. OSGOOD,
oct14-3m MEREDITH, N. H.

The Largest Line,
The Lowest Prices
—FOR—

CHRISTMAS and New Year's

GOODS!!

Bibles, Poems, Story and Children's Books, Photograph and Autograph Albums.

Orders by mail guaranteed satisfactory.

GEO. A. STEVENS,
nov18 2m je TILTON, N. H

NEW GOODS!
NEW GOODS!
NEW GOODS!

JUST RECEIVED AT

99c. Store!

Wonderful bargains in Bird Cages, Crockery, Glass Ware, Silver Plated Ware, Jewelry, Traveling Bags, Clocks, Table and Pocket Cutlery, Doll Carriages, Croquet, Pictures and Frames, Wagons, Carts, Toys, and a big assortment of other articles surprisingly low.

Be sure to call and examine goods and prices. Goods cheerfully shown.

G. L. HOOPER,
Second Door North of Post Office,
CONCORD, N. H.
ja 1,'82-1e

EMPLOYMENT

FOR ALL

To Sell A Household Article,

The poor as well as the rich, the old as well as the young, the wife as well as the husband, the young maiden as well as the young man, the girl as well as the boy, may just as well earn a few dollars in honest employment, as to sit around the house and wait for others to earn it for them. We can give you employment all the time, or during your spare hours only; traveling, or in your own neighborhood among your friends and acquaintances. If you do not care for employment, we can impart valuable information to you free of cost. It will cost you only one cent for a postal card to write for our prospectus, and it may be the means of making you a good many dollars.

Do not neglect this opportunity. You do not have to invest a large sum of money and run a great risk of losing it. You will readily see that it will be an easy matter to make from $10 to $100 per week, and establish a lucrative and independent business, honorable, straightforward and profitable. Attend to this matter NOW for there is MONEY IN IT for all who engage with us. We will surprise you and you will wonder why you never wrote to us before. WE SEND FULL PARTICULARS FREE. Address BUCKEYE M'F'G CO.,
(Name this paper.) MARION, OHIO.
saje oct14 6m

SWAYNES

SWAYNES OINTMENT

AN UNFAILING REMEDY SUCH AS TETTER, ITCH, SORES, PIMPLES, ERYSIPELAS, BLOTCHES, RING WORM, &c.

FOR ALL SKIN DISEASES

OINTMENT

THE GREAT CURE FOR

ITCHING PILES

Symptoms are moisture, stinging, itching, worse at night; seems as if pin-worms were crawling about the rectum; the private parts are often affected. As a pleasant, economical and positive cure, SWAYNE'S OINTMENT is superior to any article in the market. Sold by druggists, or send 50 cts. in 3-ct. Stamps. 3 Boxes, $1.25. Address, DR. SWAYNE & SON, Phila., Pa.

CENTRE HARBOR.

Two weeks ago Miss Hannah Adams fell while walking across the floor and wrenched her side so badly that she has been confined to her bed ever since.

Herbert Sturtevant who fell in his barn, is able to walk about the house.

Carl, a little son of John Paine, fell, while sliding upon the ice striking his head on the temple. He soon became unconscious, remaining so several hours.

Mr. Peavey has sawed ninety-three thousand of oak timber.

Mr. Martin of Laconia and Miss Horn of Ossipee Mountain, Moultonboro, were married at Rev. A. Benson's recently by Rev. C. B. Moody, the former assisting.

The Ladies' Society will give an entertainment at the Hall Tuesday evening, Dec. 6th. Admission 25c, including supper.

Wilbur F. Horne of Idaho Springs, Colorado, has been visiting his friends in Sandwich. On his return he took one of our girls, Miss Emma Stevens, with him. They were married at Mr. C. H. Weeks' by Rev. C. B. Moody and left immediately for their Western home. SCRIPSI.

The Independent.

The foremost religious paper of the United States.—Rev. Joseph Cook.

Established in 1848, as an advocate of anti-slavery and of reforms in religion and politics, THE INDEPENDENT at once became a recognised power throughout the country. Its influence has ever since been constantly growing. As it has fought against slavery and for cheap postage, so it will fight against Mormonism, for Civil Service Reform, and for purity in politics, and general uprightness in all things. It employs the best editorial talent and speaks fearlessly on all subjects. It pays for contributed articles and for editorial services more than double the amount paid by any other weekly newspaper.

It publishes more religious discussions than the religious reviews, more poetry and stories than the popular monthlies, and gives more information than an annual cyclopædia. The long cable dispatches recently published from the great Methodist Council in London are a good illustration of what THE INDEPENDENT is constantly doing. A list of the most prominent religious and philosophical writers, poets and story writers in the country is the list of the contributors to THE INDEPENDENT. Beside the space set aside for these writers and for editorials, there are twenty-two distinct departments, edited by twenty-two specialists, which include Biblical Research, Sanitary, Legal, Fine Arts, Music, Science, Pebbles, Personalities, Ministerial Register, Hymn Notes, School and College, Literature, Religious Intelligence, Missions, Sunday School, News of the Week, Finance, Commerce, Insurance, Stories, Puzzles, and Agriculture. 32 pages in all.

OUR NEW TERMS FOR 1882.

One subscription, one year,	$3 00
For 9 months, $1 50; 3 months,	0 75
One subscription, two years,	5 00
One subscription with one NEW subscriber, in one remittance,	5 00
One subscription with two NEW subscribers, in one remittance,	7 00
One subscription with three NEW subscribers, in one remittance,	8 50
One subscription with four NEW subscribers, in one remittance,	10 00
One subscription, five years,	10 00

Any number over five at the same rate, invariably with one remittance.

These reduced prices ($2 per annum in clubs of five or more) are very much lower than any of the standard religious weeklies.

Subscribe with your friends and get the low rate. We offer no premiums.

Contrary to the custom of all the religious newspapers, THE INDEPENDENT will hereafter be stopped at the end of the time for which payment is made.

Send postal card for free specimen copy and judge for yourself.

Address THE INDEPENDENT,
951 Broadway, New York.

ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS

are offered by the publishers of the *Youth's Companion* for the two best short stories for young people. The *Companion* gives more than two hundred stories yearly, by the most noted authors, besides one thousand articles on topics of interest, anecdotes, poems, sketches of travel, puzzles, incidents, humorous and pathetic. It comes every week, is handsomely illustrated, and is emphatically a paper for the whole family.

Choice selections for speakers and children's books can be found at Tilton's, Tilton. See advertisement.

USEFUL AND ORNAMENTAL.

Onyx and plush-top tables, wall cabinets, pedestals, easels, shaving stands, ladies' desks, Venetian mirrors and screens are among the immense assortment of useful presents in furniture placed in the warerooms of Paine's manufactory on Canal street, opposite the Boston and Maine depot.

PARLOR BED.

Paine's Patent Folding Bed was awarded the well-deserved medal at the Mechanics' Fair Tuesday evening.

PREMIUMS FOR PAYING SUBSCRIBERS.

Every subscriber to this paper is entitled to one of the following premiums, for every 25 cents he or she shall pay, whether in *advance* or *arrears*.

No. 1. Holiday Chimes, a handsome book 6x9 inches, printed in blue on tinted paper, containing six Christmas and New Years' poems, illustrated by five handsome engravings of Old Santa Claus, etc., blue border, fancy titles for each page, elegantly illuminated cover.

No. 2. Our Picture Book, 8x12 inches, containing nearly 30 fine pictures, many of them quite large—with over a dozen descriptive articles, all of interest to the children and adults as well. Amber covers, red line border. Printed in large type on heavy plate paper.

No. 3. Picture, The Woodland Gate. Children swinging on an old gate in the forest.

No. 4. Picture, Childhood Sports.—14 children playing in a glade, climbing trees near a small stream.

No. 5. Picture, Strolling Players—A man, woman and child, musicians, asleep in an old English farmer's yard, surrounded by sheep, buildings with thatched roofs, the proprietor and two of his help.

No. 6. Picture, The Lost Inn.—An old country school. 14 children gathered about the master's desk who is opening with prayer, while three frightened laggards are coming in through the half opened door. The costumes are decidedly quaint and amusing.

No. 7. Picture, Il Penseroso, a black rolled nun, with ruined church and cloisters in the distance, illustrating Milton's great poem.

No. 8. Picture, A Rest on the Hill, a mother and babe resting by a pair of bars, under some trees, while climbing a steep mountain road.

No. 9. Picture, A detected young English cavalier with a sprig of mistletoe behind him, trying to steal a kiss from one of four beautiful young ladies in an elegantly furnished apartment.

All the above are artistic lithographs, 12 x 18 inches.

No. 10. Lithograph of the late President Garfield, very accurate, 24 x 18 inches, containing various facts concerning his life, and accompanied by a fac simile letter of his.

No. 11. Campaign badges of Garfield and Arthur, Hancock and English, in the shape of pins, badges, medallions, etc., making one of each.

1882.

Harper's Weekly.

ILLUSTRATED.

Harper's Weekly stands at the head of American illustrated weekly journals. By its unpartisan position in politics, its admirable illustrations, its carefully chosen serials, short stories, sketches, and poems, contributed by the foremost artists and authors of the day, it carries instruction and entertainment to thousands of American homes.

It will always be the aim of the publishers to make Harper's Weekly the most popular and attractive family newspaper in the world.

HARPER'S PERIODICALS.

Per Year:

Harper's Weekly	$4.00
Harper's Magazine	4.00
Harper's Bazar	4.00
The THREE above publications	10.00
Any TWO above named	7.00
Harper's Young People	1.50
Harper's Magazine and Harper's Young People	5.00
Harper's Franklin Square Library. One Year (52 Numbers)	10.00

Postage Free to all subscribers in the United States or Canada.

The Volumes of the Weekly begin with the first Number for January of each year. When no time is mentioned, it will be understood that the subscriber wishes to commence with the Number next after the receipt of order.

The last Twelve Annual Volumes of Harper's Weekly, in neat cloth binding, will be sent by mail, postage paid, or by express, free of expense (provided the freight does not exceed one dollar per volume) for $7.00 each.

Cloth cases for each volume, suitable for binding, will be sent by mail, postpaid, on receipt of $1.00 each.

Remittances should be made by Post-Office Money Order or Draft, to avoid chance of loss.

Newspapers are not to copy this advertisement without the express order of Harper & Brothers.

Address HARPER & BROTHERS,
New York.

LOCAL MARKET.

RETAIL PRICES CORRECTED EVERY WEEK.

Beans, bu.,	$2 00	3 50	Dried Apples, lb.,	3	5
Butter, lb.,	17	25	Wood, cord,	3 50	5 00
Beef, lb.,	4	12	Tallow, lb.,		8
Cheese, lb.,	12	16	Maple Sugar, lb.,	8	10
Chickens, lb.,	12	15	Hay, ton,		1400
Eggs, doz.,		25	Corn, bu.,		85
Lard, lb.,	15	16	Oats, bu.,	50	60
Potatoes, bu.,	75	85	Flour, bbl.,	8 00	10 00
Pork, fresh, lb.,		10	Corn meal, 100 lbs.		160
Hides, lb.,		7	Pork, salt,	11	14
Calf skins, each,	40	60	Molasses,	40	75
Sheepskins, "	40	90	Vinegar,		20
Honey, lb.,	20	25	Wool, wash. lb.,		45
Tobacco, lb.,	40	1 00	Sugar, lb.,	8	11
Prints, yd.,	6	8	Cider, bbl.,	4 50	6 00
Cot. Cloth, yd.,	5	15	Kerosene, gal.,	15	25
[illegible], lb.,	12	17	Tea, lb.,	25	70
Shorts, 100 lbs.,		1 40	Coffee, Rio, lb.,	17	25
Flannel, yd.,	20	60	" Java, lb.,	30	35
Straw, 100 lbs.,		35	Mutton,	4	6
Rye, bu.,		85	Raisins,	14	20
Pollock,		4	Ducks,		10
Fresh Cod		8	Turkeys, lb.,	10	15
Hams, smoked,	12	14	Maple syrup,	60	1 17
[illegible]	12	16	Onions,	1 37	1 50
Saltcoarse,	60	65	Cod fish,	5	10
box	10	25	Halibut,		7
Oysters, per qt.,	30	35	Shingles,	1 50	3 17
Mackerel,		5	Laths	2 00	2 5

BEATTY'S ORGANS 27 Stops 10 Set Reeds Only $90. PIANOS $125 up. Rare Holiday Inducements Ready. Write or call on BEATTY, Washington, N. J. my5j1ys

$66 a week in your own town. $5 Outfit and terms free. No risk. Everything new. Capital not required. We will furnish you everything. Many are making fortunes. Ladies make as much as men, and boys and girls make great pay. Reader, if you want a business at which you can make great pay all the time you work, write for particulars to H. HALLETT & Co., Portland, Maine. jesa oct27 1y

BLACK'S Pain Killer.—A specific remedy for Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Sprains, Stiffness of the Joints, Bruises, etc. A sure and safe remedy for the above. Try it at once and you will never be without. For sale at Tufts' Drug store, Plymouth, and Bartlett's Drug store, Meredith, N. H. oct23jesatf

TEN Dollars in Gold.—A ten dollar gold piece will be presented to any person who may send us Thirty Yearly Subscribers to the MEREDITH EAGLE. The names must be accompanied by the subscription money and can be either sent as obtained or in one sum. If the former, a record will be kept at our office, and when the full amount is subscribed and names forwarded, the above premium will be remitted immediately to the care of the postmaster in the town where the person authorized to receive it resides, or in any other way he or she may desire. Calvert & Kimball, Publishers, Meredith, N. H.

BLACK'S Ringbone and Spavin Cure.—Spavin and Ringbone cured without blistering and blemish, according to directions. It is warranted to cure any case of not over one years' standing. Never known to fail. For sale at Tufts' Drug Store, Plymouth, N. H. and at Bartlett's Drug Store, Meredith, N. H.
oct23jesatf

52d Year

OF

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK!

LOW PRICE OF **$2** PER YEAR.

THE OLDEST AND BEST LADY'S BOOK IN THE WORLD.

SEE THE MONTHLY CONTENTS

FOR 1882.

A COMPLETE NOVEL

N EVERY NUMBER.

Besides the following old-time specialties:

Beautiful Original Steel Plate Engravings. Designed by F. O. C. Darley.
Diagram Patterns for Ladies and Children.
Mammoth Colored Fashion Plate.
Short Stories, Poems and Sketches.
Our Popular Novelty Pages in Colors.
Illustrated Art and Fashion Home Work.
Architectural Designs for Beautiful Homes.
Godey's Recipes, Godey's Puzzles and Games.
Monthly Chit-chat on Fashions, etc., etc.

No Continued Stories.

Every Number Complete in Itself,

Making nearly 1200 Pages

Of Original Letter Press and Illustrations in the full year's issues.

Sample copies 25cts. All news dealers sell it.

HOW TO REMIT.—Get a P. O. Money Order on Philadelphia, or a draft on Philadelphia or New York. If neither of these can be had, send Bank Notes in a registered letter.

Address,

Godey's Lady's Book Publishing Co.
(LIMITED.)
1006 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.

"Peterson's is constantly improving."—*Elmira (N. Y.) Husbandman.*

☞CHEAPEST AND BEST!☜

Peterson's Magazine.

SPLENDID PREMIUMS FOR GETTING UP CLUBS. LARGE-SIZE STEEL ENGRAVING. HANDSOME PHOTOGRAPH ALBUM. EXTRA COPY FOR 1882.

FULL SIZE PAPER PATTERNS!

☞A SUPPLEMENT will be given in every number for 1882, containing a full-size pattern for a lady's, or child's dress. Every Subscribers will receive, during the year, twelve of these patterns worth more alone than the subscription price.

PETERSON'S MAGAZINE is the best and cheapest of the lady's books. It gives more for the money and combines greater merits, than any other. In short it has the

BEST STEEL ENGRAVINGS,
BEST COLORED FASHIONS,
BEST WORK-TABLE PATTERNS,
BEST DRESS PATTERNS,
BEST ORIGINAL STORIES,
BEST MUSIC, ETC., ETC.

Its immense circulation and long established reputation enables its proprietor to distance all competition. In 1882, it will contain a brilliant succession of

SPLENDIDLY
ILLUSTRATED
ARTICLES.

The stories, novelets, etc., in "Peterson" are admitted to be the best published. All the most popular female writers contribute to it. In 1882, about 100 original stories will be given, and in addition SIX COPYRIGHT NOVELETS by Ann S. Stephens, Frank Lee Benedict, Jane G. Austin, Marietta Holley, Lucy H. Hooper, and Mrs. E. L. Cushing. The

COLORED STEEL FASHION PLATES

In "Peterson" are ahead of all others. These plates are engraved on steel, twice the usual size, and are unequalled for beauty. They will be superbly colored. Also, household, cookery and other receipts; articles on art embroidery, flower culture, house decoration—in short, everything interesting to ladies.

TERMS, Always in Advance, $2.00 A Year.

☞OFFERS TO CLUBS.☜

2 Copies for $3.50. 3 Copies $4.50. With a costly steel engraving, "HUSH! DON'T WAKE THEM," or a handsome PHOTOGRAPH ALBUM, for getting up the club.

4 Copies for $6.50. 6 Copies $9.00. With an extra copy of the Magazine for 1882, as a premium to the person getting up the club.

5 Copies for $8.00. 7 Copies, $10.50. With both an extra copy of the Magazine for 1882, and the large steel engraving, or photograph album, to the person getting up the club.

For Larger Clubs Still Greater Inducements!

Address, post-paid,
CHARLES J. PETERSON,
306 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.

☞Specimens sent gratis, if written for, to get up clubs with.

"The Beauties of Sacred Song."

There has been nothing published of late years, which can compare with this new book for the great beauty and general excellence of its contents. It is a brilliant addition to the Home Musical Library, a series of volumes of the best vocal and instrumental music ever published in sheet form, and with which it is identical in size and style. It will be a valuable auxiliary to success in the church festival, or as a book for every household, there can be no better. Its wealth of "Sacred Song" will be universally admired, and when it is known that its selections have been chosen from the works of only the foremost writers of sacred music, such as Handel, Abt, Gounod, Sullivan, Thomas and others, their can be no doubt of its success. It is sure to be not only one of the most popular, but one of the brightest and best (as it is the latest) volumes of the Home Musical Library yet issued. There are 58 pieces, with piano accompaniment, which can be played on the organ, if desired. The full gilt edition is elegantly bound and will make an acceptable and handsome gift for the Holiday Season.

Price in boards, $2.00. In cloth, $2.50.
In full gilt, $3.00.

Published by OLIVER DITSON & CO., Boston. 208 Pages. Sheet Music Size.

Contents for December of the Popular Science Monthly: Deterioration of American Oyster Beds by Lieutenant Francis Winslow; Physical Education,—Popular Fallacies, Felix L. Oswald, M. D.; The Rise and Progress of Paleontology, Prof. T. H. Huxley; Studies of Vortex Rings, Adrian Guebhard; Equality and Inequality in Sex, G. Delauney; A Half-Century of Science, Sir John Lubbock; Catholicism, Protestantism, and Suicide, Dr. Morselli; A Map Review, Frank D. Y. Carpenter, C. M.; North America in the Ice Period, C. H. Hitchcock; An Experience in Science Teaching, Stanley M. Ward; Disease Germs, Dr. William B. Carpenter; Sketch of M. Paul Broca; Correspondence; Editor's Table; Literary Notices; Popular Miscellany; Notes.

Golden Days.

A HIGH CLASS WEEKLY FOR

Boys and Girls.

Has just entered upon its Third Volume with a very large and steadily increasing circulation. It has won its way to the popular heart, no less by its instructive and entertaining contents than by the high moral tone which characterizes every article that appears in its pages.

Golden Days is a sixteen-page weekly, filled with stories, sketches of adventure, instructive matter and everything that can interest, entertain and benefit boys and girls.

The whole aim and purpose of Golden Days, and which permeates every article that appears in its pages, is to teach children obedience, honesty, truthfulness and a reverence for the Golden Rule as the true guide of life.

Among its writers of serial stories are:

rry Castlemon,
Frank R Stockton,
Horatio Alger, Jr.,
Frank H. Converse,
Matthew White, Jr.,
Fannie Williams,
Edward S. Ellis,
Oliver Optic.

The leading scientists, clergymen and educators are engaged upon Golden Days. Its illustrations are profuse and in the highest style of art.

Rev. D. P. Kidder, D. D., will give each week a lucid and scholarly exposition of the International Sunday School Lesson of the succeeding week.

"Puzzledom" will perplex and delight ingenious boys and girls as it has done in the past.

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A SPECIAL MEETING of the Stockholders of the Boston, Concord and Montreal Railroad, will be held at the Pemigewasset House, in Plymouth, N. H., on TUESDAY, December 20, 1881, at two o'clock in the afternoon.

To see if they will approve and ratify the proposed agreement between this corporation and the Pemigewasset Valley Railroad, relative to the construction and operation thereafter of a railroad from Plymouth, N. H., to North Woodstock or Lincoln.

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S. N. BELL, Clerk
Plymouth, N. H., Dec. 2, 1881. eadec6.

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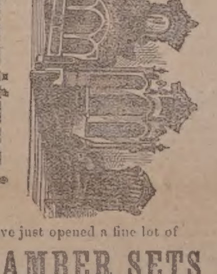

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FASHION NOTES.

Frog buttons and parallel rows of Titan braid trim cloth dresses very elegantly.

Plush is the favorite material for independent basques, to be worn with a variety of skirts.

Although great length is the feature of the winter wraps, it is permissible to wear short ones.

Rhine crystal lace pins, combs and bracelets retain their place among fashionable ornaments.

A seal-brown cloth basque has paniers and skirt of plaid-shaded plush, showing ecru and golden-brown hues.

Dark all-wool cheviots of pure wool and good colors sell in large quantities for business and fatigue costumes.

Immense felt hats, with plush-like edge to the brim, are worn side by side with small capotes of velvet.

Fancy pearl or silver buttons, not of the largest size, adorn many of the plush and velvet basques now so fashionable.

Dark bronze and olive green are very fashionable, especially when relieved with a dash of bright red, pale blue, or vivid yellow.

London Hints.

Red is always more or less shown in the principal shop windows as the coldest weather approaches; but this year it is more than ever noticeable, and so bright are some of the shades as to be completely dazzling to look upon. Fashionable red shades are Vesuve, Turkey, garnet, dark maroon, and amaranth; and the dark rich tints of violet, subdued amethyst, and gray shades are equally elegant. One's selection, however, is not limited to these, as black is much worn, while brown becomes the most noticeable color in such shades as seal, nut, pain brule, and very dark chocolate. Olive, bronze, and plum are shown; also a new shade of blue, scarcely distinguishable from black. A beautiful red cachemire, known as Pompeian red, is a leading color this autumn in trimmed watered silks. Striped fabrics are worn and have reinstated that useful overdress, the polonaise, as it is more suitable than corsage and tunic, while for the skirt, plain fabrics are chosen. Shaded fabrics are not so much the rage as they were a short time since, which is owing to their being copied in cheaper goods, which is just the way with anything effective. A useful and becoming jupon, has just been introduced, calledr the tournure-jupon, made en princesse, with a square neck, trimmed with fine torchon lace to match sleeves; then the skirt part is edged with a six-inch box pleating of longcloth on which is whipped deep torchon lace in shell pattern, while down back, from nearly the waist, are five box pleatings, each edged with torchon lace, forming thus a tournure back, and from each side seam underneath are laps which button or tie as seen in tournures. The latest fancy is to have all lingerie cut with square neck, being found more useful for evening dress, and narrow cambric frillings edged with very fine torchon lace is now more used than embroidery, although many ladies still prefer Madeira insertion and edging with ribbon interlaced. The new drawers are cut in circular shape at knees, gathered a few inches each side, so giving greater ease and room for the knees while stooping.

Children's Clothes.

No season, merchants agree, has there ever been such a demand for handsome children's cloths as this year, which bids fair to be known as the extravagant year of 1881. The immense quantity of elaborate dresses and wraps displayed for children and school girls, and the great difficulty mothers find in obtaining simple, low-priced garments, which were common enough two years ago, attest the drift of the tide. The new colors for children are rich shades of myrtle green, olive, bright navy blue and garnet. A few dresses are seen in seal and chestnut brown, but their somber appearance is hightened by gay striped plushes of silk in which a great deal of gold color is mingled. The new shade of garnet which is especially used for little ones is very bright, almost a cardinal. Mother Hubbard dresses are precisely like the little Mother Hubbard cloaks seen in the summer, and are very popular for little girls of two or three years of age. The only difference some dress-makers for children make in the Mother Hubbard dress and wrap is to fasten the wrap with a fly front, while the dress is made with button and button-holes on the outside.

The wrap most used for little children from 2 to 6 years, and even a few years older, is a coat. This coat, for ordinary wear, may be of cloth in gray or drab mixtures—handsome tailor-finished little garments, with little trimming save collars and cuffs of plush. Frogs of passementerie and pendant cords are often seen on these pretty little garments. A handsome little coat of fine ribbed gray cloth may be trimmed with a deep cape of garnet plush, the deep cuffs of the coat are of garnet plush, and the pockets are of the same material notched up in a deep point on the lower edge. For extra warmth the garment is lined with farmer's satin with an interlining of flannel. This method of lining is not so clumsy as the old-fashioned quilted satin lining, and is seen on the handsomest cloaks, the farmer's satin always matching the cloak or the trimming. In this case the little garment was lined with garnet color. A more elegant little coat is made of bright navy blue plush. It is cut to fit the figure closely. A deep cape forms part of the coat, and is lined with cardinal plush, and a trimming of pompons and pendant cords ornament the back, and a heavy cording in tassels passes around the neck and ties in front. Another little wrap in plush is shown in bright garnet. The cape is surrounded by a frill of open silk embroidery and the cuffs are formed of the same. Dark seal-brown cloaks are equally rich in plush and there is quite a fancy for silvery gray. Handsome wraps of older children are also made of plush more like a Havelock in shape. The cape is very deep and a heavy trimming of double cords surrounds the waist in the style of a pilgrim girdle. The hat most worn by little children and school girls is a beaver bonnet. This is in pure esthetic style, and the lovely little faces are admirably set off by the towering plumes that rim them. Solid colors are preferred in baby millinery in place of contrasts. A charming little Mother Hubbard hat in white beaver for a two-years' baby may be trimmed with a jabot of lace and white satin ribbon and a white ostrich tip. A novelty in gloves are mittens knitted of pure silk, with long wrists. They are shown in all sizes in garnet, cardinal, seal-brown, bright navy blue, pale blue and wine color.

THE NEWS.

Gleanings in New England.

Rum's Work.

C. D. Williams of Northfield, Vt., the drug-store partner of Secretary Nichols, and colonel by a commision from ex-Gov. Proctor, is in financial trouble. He has been treasurer of the village of Northfield, the local fair association and the Elmwood cemetery association; has handled the funds of the militia company, being its captain, has been administrator of the estate of O. W. Alvord, and for two years has been town liquor agent. It is alleged that in all of these trusts he has failed to respond to calls for cash, though he says matters can be straightened out. He has heretofore had a good reputation. Where the money has gone is a mystery, as he had seemingly no fast ways. Five months ago he joined the local temperance organization, and kept the pledge he took, although his former drinking habits are thought by many to have been at the bottom of all his trouble. Col. Williams had a severe apoplectic shock recently, but soon partly recovered.

Presence of Mind.

The wood-work about a register in the North Congregational church, New Haven, Ct., caught fire last Sunday, as the last hymn in the morning service was being sung. Dr. Hawes, the pastor arose, and with an emphatic look and motion of the hand attracted the attention of the audience. They resumed their places, the benediction was pronounced, and the congregation dispersed in an orderly manner. The fire was soon extinguished, creating little damage.

Caring for the Veterans.

The arrangements for the Soldiers' Home bazaar, to open this month in Boston, are being pushed to a rapid completion. His excellency Gov. Long and the Cadets will open the bazaar on the 7th. The Ancient and Honorable artillery will attend in a body and in uniform on the night of the 13th, when the Columbian bicycle club will give an exhibition and drill in the large hall. On the 14th, the 1st regiment will attend; the 5th regiment on the 15th, and the school regiment on the 16th.

Priest Shot.

Father McCarty, the parish priest at Greenfield, Mass., was shot and seriously wounded at the Catholic parsonage there, by David McMellen, employed by the American express company at Boston. McMellen's wife left him several years ago because he treated her badly, and lately has been the priest's housekeeper. He visited her recently and urged her to live with him, but she refused. He afterwards went to the parsonage and was again refused. He returned three times, and rang the bell violently and kicked the door. When Father McCarty came to the door McMellen shot him twice and then ran away. One ball entered near the navel, and was removed from the back. Father McCarty is in a dangerous condition, and reported to be sinking. McMellen was arrested in Boston.

Bound to Win.

At a Catholic fair held in Brunswick, Me., recently, there was a ring worth about seven dollars put up, and two girls stood up as candidates. As the contest waxed warm the French girl found herself behind her rival, shortly after she was left far behind. In the excitement of the moment she went to the bank and drew out her deposit, amounting to some $150. This, with what money she had about her, bought enough votes to secure the ring, and she remains nearly two hundred dollars short.

Recently Joseph Peters and Van White escaped from Alfred, Me., jail by throwing pepper into the eyes of the jailer, R. M. Stevens. There was another prisoner by the name of Perkins in the conspiracy, but the jailer succeeded in holding him until assistance came.

The American rubber company's extensive buildings at Cambridge, Mass., were destroyed by fire recently. Loss about $500,000; partially insured.

The strike of the workmen of the Emerson piano company in Boston is still unsettled, and it is thought strikes will occur in several other establishments of a similar character.

Boston is trying to settle on a plan of single-headed commissions for the government of the police, firemen, etc.

Turner W. Willey of Athens, Me., calls himself a remarkable dreamer. He has dreamed of his dead wife 1118 nights in succession.

The Avery Lacata company, of Portsmouth, N. H., voted to increase its capital stock from $200,000 to $1,000,000.

A little boy named Tarbox was attacked by three dogs on a Portland, Me., street recently. They sprang upon him suddenly, and chewed his face and arms savagely. He is likely to die.

Rev. Edward B. Coe of New York is called to the Center church at New Haven Ct.

It is estimated that the Barton, Vt., drovers handled 3000 cattle this season, and two Craftsbury men have sold 7000.

Miss Carlin of Brooklyn, who died on the cars between Rutland and Burlington las October, was probably killed by her traveling companion. She complained of feeling ill and this unknown companion gave her some "medicine" which is now supposed to have been a preparation of arsenic. Her brother thinks that she aroused the jealousy of a person in Montreal and that he is her murderer. Her body is being analyzed.

The Bradley and Cardelle manufacturing company, makers of veneering, wooden-ware and boxes, will soon remove their works from Sunderland, Vt., to Rutland and build shops there.

C. D. Daggett of Boston boasts a little dog who broke his leg and hobbled all the way to the dispensary to get mended.

The supreme court gives a pro forma verdict for the executors of the will of Benjamin E. Bates, of Watertown, Mass., who left $100,000 to Bates college in Maine. This was an appeal from the probate court to disallow the claim of the college. It goes to the full bench of the supreme court on a question of law.

While several boys were skating at Leominster, Mass., recently, one named Walker, 12 years old, broke through the ice, and his father, Arthur Walker, going to his assistance, both were drowned.

The 48th annual report of the Boston and Maine railroad shows net earnings for the year ending Sept. 20, to be $626,593.

Green-tea poisoning, similar to that in Lisbon, have been reported in Brunswick and Lewiston, Me. The tea, upon examination, seems to be full of mineral adulterations.

The Soldiers' monument association of Augusta, Me., have voted to accept the monument recently erected. The monument will be turned over to the city with suitable ceremonies.

Prof. McIntire, principal of the Littleton, N. H., high school, has tendered his resignation, having received an appointment as superintendent of schools in New Mexico.

Workmen sinking a shaft for the Glendale mining company in Milford, Mass., found a very lively frog seventeen feet underground, buried in three feet of quartz.

There is a strike of women stitchers in Hathaway, Soule & Harrington's shoe manufactory, New Bedford. An increase of hours and a reduction of pay are the causes.

It is estimated that 31,000,000 feet of logs will be hauled to the Dead river and its tributaries in Maine this season.

William Littlefield of Block Island, R. I., who ran away with another man's wife recently, was tarred and feathered on a recent night.

D. K. White of Manchester, N. H., is arrested for cruelty to his horse. It is charged that he cut 13 inches of the horse's tail off with a draw shave "to cure it of kicking."

The spruce gum industry of Maine is of more importance than is usually supposed. There is scarcely a town or city in the state where it is not sold, and $40,000 worth is produced annually.

The New Brunswick railway extension to Presque Isle has been completed. The first train was run into the depot in that village a few days since.

Lewiston wins the state fair, as the Maine agricultural society is going to buy the trotting park there and make permanent exhibition grounds.

The wholesale liquor dealers of Connecticut met at New Haven to discuss the present legislation regulating liquor selling, and decided that the laws were too strict for the poor dealer. A committee was appointed to enlighten the commissioners at Hartford.

The poet Longfellow is so ill at his Cambridge, Mass., residence, that he has issued a circular excusing himself from answering the numberless letters and requests for his autograph which reach him every day.

John P. Howard of Burlington, Vt., is to have a new and handsome stone coping place around the grounds of St. Paul's Episcopal church at a cost of $1500. Mr. Howard has also given a generous sum to the industrial school for girls at Burlington.

The Rev. H. R. Hoisington, recently a pastor in Cleveland, O., has been engaged to occupy the pulpit in North Coventry, Ct., until April 1, 1883.

The school at Northwood Narrows, N. H., has closed on account of diphtheria. One death has occurred.

Miss Grace Alexander has received every vote for treasurer of the new savings bank at Winchester, N. H. She was clerk for ten years in the Ashuelot Savings Bank, which suffered so severely from Albee's defalcation.

A Belfast, Me., justice of the peace, in marrying a couple a few days ago, closed as follows: "I now pronounce you man and wife until death doth you part, or until you are separated by legal process of law."

The Old and New Worlds.

Evictions in Ireland.

The evictions on the estate of Lord Bantry at Castletown proceeded quietly. All the evicted were two years in arrears. Most of them offered to pay a year's rent, which, in some instances, was accepted on account. All the tenants were evicted, but eight were reinstated conditionally.

Stoned.

While driving home from the theater in Podmolocyka, Sarah Bernhard's carriage was stoned by a mob. On the following day an anti-Semetic riot occurred, the pretext being "that Sarah, the Jewess, plundered the people."

Nihilistic Plot.

At St. Petersburg, Russia, a youth, under the pretense of urgent business obtained an audience at the ministry of the interior with Gen. Tcherevine, who was presiding over a commission for mitigating the sentences of exiles. As soon as he was admitted he fired a revolver at the general, but the ball passed harmlessly between his arm and side. The general secured and disarmed the youth, who said he was merely the instrument of another person.

Bismarck and the People.

Prince Bismarck said that Germany was not to be governed after the English pattern. The conduct of affairs was in the hands of the emperor, and the chancellor was the sovereign's responsible adviser, and so would continue to be. Herr Richter retorted that it was a consolation for the liberals to know that the Hohenzollerns had no liking for the domination of major domos, and that the Crown Prince Frederick William would maintain complete independence in his dealings with Prince Bismarck.

Land Leaguers in Council.

The Irish national convention assembled recently, at McCormick hall, in Chicago, which was completely filled, largely by delegates. Patrick Collins of Boston, nominated for permanent chairman ex-Congressmen William J. Hynes of Chicago, the nomination being seconded by Patrick Ford, thus harmonizing the two elements of the convention, the "no rent" and the "no rent absolutely" factions. Hynes accepted in a brief speech, and the organization was completed by the election of vice-presidents and secretary and the appointment of committees on credentials and resolutions.

Flour Mills Burned.

The Pillsbury, Excelsior, Empire and Crocker, Fish & Co's. flour mills in Minneapolis, Minn., were destroyed recently by fire, and nearly a dozen persons, mostly firemen, were killed and wounded. An explosion took place in one of the mills. The mill where the explosion took place had been shut down for some time, and the explosion is as likely to have been from confined gas as from flour dust, to which the Washburn mill explosion was attributed. The explosion, violent as it proved to be, did not topple the walls of the Empire mills, but spent its force by blowing the roof into the air and the front and rear out, the debris leveling in its progress the great timbers of the railroad track in front and in the rear of the mills.

Vindicating the Law.

Mrs. Flaherty, the foster-mother of "Corinne," the child actress, was ordered by a judge in New York city to turn the child over to the society for the prevention of cruelty to children. Instead of doing it, she sent the child to Boston. She was sent to the Tombs in default of $10,000 bail, and was not released until she had the child returned to New York, and carried out the order of the court. The society that protects children in New York is one of the most powerful in influence in the country, composed as it is of rich people who spare no expense to carry out its object.

The Australian steamer, at San Francisco, a few days ago, brought gold bars and sovereigns amounting to $1,400,000, which goes to the mint there.

Recent cold weather has had a very disastrous effect on the cotton crop in South Carolina, and probably everywhere else in the cotton region.

Gen. Luis Prendergast y Gordon, the newly appointed captain-general of Cuba, with his wife, arrived at Havana recently, was sworn in and took possession of his office.

The National Zeitung firmly insists upon the truth of the report that the pope has requested the German government to permit him to establish a papal see at Fulda.

The cashier, president, and directors of the broken Citizens' bank of Fulton county, Ga., have been indicted.

Lord Doneraile has just discharged all the laborers on his estate in Ireland, because he was unable to discover who battered an entire flock of sheep to death.

A desperate encounter took place recently between Austrian troops and the insurgents in Dalmatia, in which the Austrians lost 20 men.

An extra police force is again stationed in Downing street, London, to protect Mr. Gladstone's residence during his temporary sojourn there.

One thousand tenants in Roscommon, Ireland, have refused to pay rent. They declare that they will not apply to the land court.

The London Daily News says: The proposed rifle match between members of the British volunteers and American national guard is received here with much favor. An American team would be welcomed here most cordially.

Charles Dawson, home rule member of Parliament for Carlow borough, has been elected lord mayor of Dublin.

In the Western islands and on the west coast of Inverness, Ross and Sutherland, Scotland, over 300 fishing boats have been destroyed by the late gales, and the nets of the fishermen washed away.

Senor Vicuna, secretary of the Chilian legation at Paris, writes to the London Standard stating that the relations between Chili and the United States have not for a moment ceased to be friendly.

Montpelier in Virginia, formerly the home of President Madison, and his burial place, has been sold at auction to Messrs. Detrick of Baltimore and Bradley of Boston for $19,000.

A number of civilians attacked a party of soldiers in a liquor shop at Limerick, Ireland, recently. The military were summoned, and they cleared the streets at the point of the bayonet.

The body of the earl of Crawford and Balcarres, who died in December, 1880, has been stolen from the mortuary chapel of Dunecht house, Aberdeen.

The laborers in the steel works at Joliet, Ill., have struck in consequence of a notice by Superintendent Smith that the wages of all common laborers would be reduced to 12 1-2 cents per hour. The entire works were shut down, and 2500 men are out of employment.

Civil tribunals have been established in Peru, to be presided over by Chilians and presumably governed by Chilian laws.

The typhus fever, a few days ago reported as stamped out in New York, has broken out afresh already.

No man knows what a ministering angel his wife is until he comes home one day suffering with a dreadful cold, and she happens to have a bottle of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup in the house.

Matters in Washington.

Guiteau's Trial

After several of the prisoner's family had testified to his insanity, he was himself called at a witness. He was led around to the stand by his guards, who ranged themselves in a stiff row, but, once seated on the chair which he so earnestly craved, his lips were closed. He was willing to identify letters or papers, but he did not want to testify to aught which would subject him to a cross examination. He was afraid to face Mr. Davidge, and Mr. Corkhill and Mr. Porter, and pleaded the baby act. He was "sick," or at least indisposed. "To testify," Corkhill said sotto voce. Mr. Scoville humored him. He read the two dozen letters from the assassin to his father and brother, indentified by him, while the assassin at his own request, was allowed to return to his own seat in a nest of ladies of the audience, which, as usual, was encroaching upon the counsel and press tables. He seemed safer there. Guiteau then related his experience as a lecturer, and summed up: "My theology never made much money. I never got much sympathy, because my ideas were contrary to those of most people. They have been looking forward to the indefinite future for the second coming of Christ, but I say 'Hold, gentlemen, you want to look right back. The second coming occurred several hundred years ago.' I never made any money out of theology, but I was always well fed. The Lord took care of me, as he always does when I'm in the right, even if I do owe a few board bills. But I tell you I have faith in my little book, and sooner or later the Lord will give me credit for it." The prosecution subpœnaed nearly a dozen experts in insanity.

Recovering after the first day from his "sickness," Guiteau went on the stand again. As a witness for himself in his defense, based on the plea of insanity, he told how he thought, or, as he calls it, the inspiration, to commit the deed of murder came to him, how in the first feeling of horror he struggled with it, then prayed over it in order to make sure that it was from the Deity, and finally carried it into execution. He committed the assassination under Divine pressure, as a political necessity, and his failure to get office had nothing to do with it. He had no ill will toward Garfield, and he removed him because he believed the disruption of the republican party would lead to civil war. For this act, he thought, he would in the future be called a patriot, not an assassin.

Guiteau told his story apparently with great earnestness, and with occasional passionate outbursts. Some of his statements provoked laughter, as when he said that for twenty years it had been in his mind that he would one day be president of the United States, and he yet believed he would be elected. Most of the time, however, there was a dramatic force in his words and manner that commanded the closest attention of the listeners. He believed, not only that the Deity inspired his act, but that the Deity also protected his life, and so he had no anxiety as to the result of his trial. The experts on insanity who were studying the assassin were seated close by the witness stand while he was testifying.

The cross-examination of Guiteau was begun by ex-Judge Porter. He watched Porter with a hawk's eye, and tried and tried, and in some cases succeeded, to see what he was driving at every time he asked a question. But he was not smart enough, smart as he is, to frame shrewd answers to all the shrewd questions thrust at him, and either sat sullen, nonplussed with a "I don't care to discuss that with you, judge," on his tongue, or said that which contradicted his own witness and even himself. The testimony for the defense was shaken as badly as its theory of insanity was. Take it all in all, it was a bad day for the defense. Judge Porter will continue his effective cross-examination of the assassin in the morning. He has already gotten out of him a great deal of valuable testimony. It is believed that the assassin will soon become, really or feignedly, "indisposed" to "discuss this matter any further" with Judge Porter.

In answer to Judge Porter's questions, Guiteau then, after earnest remonstrances against "going over the whole story again," narrated the particulars of the shooting.

Judge Porter—You shot him in the back?

Answer—I did not fire at any particular place.

Question—Did you not fire for the hollow of his back?

Answer—My intention was to shoot him in the back.

Question—Did you think if he got two balls in the back it would "remove" him?

Answer—I thought so.

Question—And you intended to put them there?

Answer—I did.

Question (in a solemn manner)—And from that hour to this you have never felt regret or remorse?

Answer—I regret giving pain or trouble to any one, but I have no doubt as to the necessity of the act, or the divinity of the act.

Question—You have never hinted on any remorse?

Answer—My mind is a perfect blank on that subject.

Question—Do you feel any more remorse about rendering his wife a widow and her children fatherless than about breaking the leg of that puppy dog?

Answer—I have no conception of it as murder or killing.

A fatal admission made by Guiteau was a statement which closed the cross-examination. Judge Porter gave to it a dramatic effect. He had been questioning the assassin upon the incidents of the shooting. Then, folding his arms and fixing his dark eyes full upon him, Judge Porter said, with slow, impressive utterance: "And from that day to this you have never felt remorse for the deed?" Guiteau tried to escape from the query. He shifted about restlessly in his seat, and his eyes, which were lowered, ran backward and forward along the top of the witness box. He seemed to shrink from looking at Judge Porter. Being pressed hard for an answer, he finally replied, throwing angry and furtive glances at the cross-examiner, "Why, of course, I felt remorse, so far—" "That is all," said Judge Porter gravely, sitting down. "The cross-examination is ended." Guiteau had seen the mistake as soon as he had made it, and Judge Porter did not get his words out of his mouth before the assassin was pounding on the front of the witness box and hotly explaining that his remorse was only a regret for the necessity of the act. It was an impressive and significant ending to the long cross-examination.

Appointment Clerk Lamphere of the treasury department has been forced to resign, and James B. Butler, formerly district attorney of Idaho, takes his place.

The reductions in the star mail service during November amount to $111,155 a year.

Secretary Folger has rejected all offers of compromise in the Chicago whisky cases. The amount involved is very large. In taking this action Secretary Folger does not finally dismiss the case, but having received certain representations from persons interested they are still held in anticipation of further proceedings.

The actual expenditures under the war department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1881, were $42,122,201. The appropriations for 1881 were $44,889,725, and the estimates for 1883 call for $44,541,576.

Mr. Blaine is said to be worth $3,000,000, which is attributed to railroad ventures and coal lands. He has been investing largely of late in Southern enterprises, and put $50,000 in a new cotton factory in Augusta, Ga.

CZAR'S MONUMENT.

Secretary Blaine has received from the Russian minister at Washington a communication to the effect that a committee has been appointed at Moscow to erect a monument to the memory of the late Emperor Alexander II in the inclosure of the Kremlin. Foreign as well as Russian artists may submit designs for the monument. The committee has forwarded plans, specifications and descriptions to the Russian legation at Washington, and for the convenience of American artists desirous of competing, Mr. Bartholomei has inclosed the same to the department of state, where they can be inspected by those who may be interested in the above mentioned work.

The empress of Austria keeps a pack of sixty hounds at her castle of Godolo. The dogs are under the charge of a whipper-in, and have a large sleeping room, a bath-room, and a kitchen set apart for their use in the castle building.

A Skin Tinged With Yellow,

That is abnormally so, is the outward and visible sign of a lack of regularity in the performance of the bile-secreting function, and that the biliary fluid has strayed from its proper channels, impeding digestion, disordering the bowels, and producing aggravating internal disorder. No time should be lost, under such circumstances, in resorting to the standard anti-bilious remedy, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, the good effects of which is in nothing more conspicuously shown than in its reformatory action upon the great bile-secreting organ. Renewed activity, when the liver is sluggish, a regular action of the bowels, the disappearance of sick headaches, heart-burn, flatulence, and pain in the region of the organ principally disturbed, may be anticipated with just confidence by any bilious subject who begins with a course of this peerless regulator, and debilitated or nervous sufferers experience the greatest benefit from its tonic influence, while its efficacy in rheumatism and kidney weakness is equally well authenticated.

Modesty and merit are a handsome couple.

Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery" has become so thoroughly established in public favor that were it not for the forgetfulness of people it would not be necessary to call attention to its power to cure consumption, which is scrofula of the lungs, and other blood diseases, as eruptions, blotches, pimples, ulcers and "liver complaint."

A California family the other day, wanting to do something out of the ordinary run, had hot champagne soup at their dinner party.

How Women Would Vote.

Were women allowed to vote, every one in the land who has used Dr. Pierce's "Favorite Prescription" would vote it to be an unfailing remedy for the diseases peculiar to her sex. By Druggists.

M. Gambetta is going to publish at Marseilles an important evening organ called Mirabeau to support his policy.

What Physicians Say.

San Leandro, Cal., January 6, 1877.

Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.: Dear Sir—I have employed your "Pleasant Purgative Pellets" in my practice for the last four years. I now use no other alterative or cathartic medicines in all chronic derangements of the stomach, liver and bowels. I know of nothing that equals them.

J. A. MILLER, M. D.

Small-pox of an extremely virulent type is breaking out in a large number of towns throughout the Northwest.

Presents for the Holidays.

Some of the things you will find in the warerooms of Paine's Furniture Manufactory, 48 Canal street, Boston: 150 Onyx and Plush Top Tables. 200 Wall Cabinets, $50 to $75; for parlors. 300 Bouquet Stands and Tables, Fancy Marbles—$1 to $75. 200 Pedestals—$6 to $75; for parlors and halls. Roger's Groups—a complete assortment; all the new patterns, 47 styles—$10 to $30. 300 Easels—$3.60 to $75; for parlors and drawing rooms. 200 Foot Rests—$2.50 and $15 each; for gentlemen. 50 Shaving Stands—$12 to $50; for gentlemen. 100 Work Tables—$9 to $75; for ladies. 100 Ladies' Writing Desks—$12 to $100. 25 Hall Chairs—$6 to $75. 50 Reception Chairs, imported from Paris, Venice and Vienna—$10 to $40; for halls and drawing rooms. 200 Piano Stools and Music Racks—$3 to $40. 300 Hassocks—assorted colors. 200 Camp Chairs and Rockers—$1.25 to $20. 200 Easy Chairs—$7 to $100; for gentlemen. 50 Turkish Chairs—$12 to $75; for gentlemen. 200 Reading Chairs—$5 to $50; for gentlemen. 200 Rattan Chairs and Rockers—$1.50 to $18. 100 Patent Rocking Chairs—$7.50 to $45. 200 Children's Chairs—75 cents, $1.50 and $5.00 each. 50 Screens—$8 to $125; Japanese, French and Moorish designs. This stock comprises more than 5000 desirable Gifts. A descriptive catalogue will be sent on request to do so, by postal card.

Error tolerates; truth condemns.

What the Director Said.

A Boston reporter, while in the office of the New York and Boston Dispatch Express Company, had a conversation with Mr. B. F. Larrabee, one of the directors of the company, who gave the following personal experience: "A little over a year ago I was taken sick. I did not know what the trouble was, but continued to grow worse, and my complaint baffled the skill of my doctors. At last my symptoms developed into that terrible complaint, Bright's Disease, which has been pronounced incurable by all physicians. My sufferings at that time were unspeakable. I was bloated from head to foot; my heart pained me; my pulse was irregular, and I was unable to breathe, except in short, convulsive gasps. While suffering thus I learned of Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure, and although I had been given up to die by the prominent physicians of Boston, and they had told my friends I could not live a week, I resolved to try this remedy as a last resort. I am rejoiced to say it has effected a perfect cure in my case, and with many of my friends who have been afflicted with kidney troubles, either of long standing or in their acute forms, and who, under my advice, have used this most wonderful remedy."

An ex-consul of great Britain, says the Brooklyn Eagle, related that Mr. Charles Townsend, Sedalia, Mo., was cured of rheumatism of the worst kind by St. Jacobs Oil.—*Indianapolis (Ind.) Sentinel.*

Chinese barbers shave without lather. This reminds us that our old schoolmaster used to lather without shaving.

The Ottawa (Kan.) Republican thus quotes: Mr. Harvey B. F. Keller, recorder of deeds, says: I have long been convinced of the merits of St. Jacobs Oil, and use it in my family for rheumatism successfully.

Success is his who works hard enough for it.

Imagine for a moment the thousands upon thousands of bottles of Carboline annually sold, and the fact that not a single complaint has been received from all these thousands, and you may have some idea of its good qualities.

Indigestion, Dyspepsia, nervous prostration and all forms of general debility relieved by taking Mensman's Peptonized Beef Tonic, the only preparation of beef containing its entire nutritious properties. It contains blood-making, force-generating and life-sustaining properties; is invaluable in all enfeebled conditions, whether the result of exhaustion, nervous prostration, overwork, or acute disease, particularly if resulting from pulmonary complaints. Caswell, Hazard & Co., proprietors, New York.

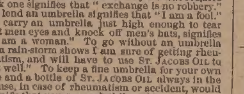
RESCUED FROM DEATH.

William J. Coughlin of Somerville Mass., says: "In he fall of 1876 I was taken with bleeding of the lungs, followed by a severe cough. I lost my appetite and flesh, and was confined to my bed. In 1877 I was admitted to the hospital. The doctors said I had a hole in my lungs as big as half a dollar. At one time a report went around that I was dead. I gave up hope, but a friend told me of Dr. William Hall's Balsam for the Lungs. I got a bottle, when, to my surprise, I commenced to feel better, and to-day I feel better than for three years past. I write this, hoping every one afflicted with diseased lungs will take Dr. William Hall's Balsam, and be convinced that consumption can be cured. I can positively say it has done more good than all the other medicines I have taken since my sickness."

N E 50

FACTS ABOUT UMBRELLAS.

Antiquarians say that the umbrella was invented shortly after the flood, and has been the least improved upon of all appliances for human comfort, the shape being now as it was in those youthful days of the world. An umbrella is much like a pigeon as to the question of possession—the last one who gets it owns it. The following facts about umbrellas—especially the last one—may serve every reader a splendid purpose sooner or later: To place your umbrella in a rack indicates that it is about to change owners. An umbrella carried over a woman, the man getting nothing but drippings of the rain, indicates courtship. When the man has the umbrella and the woman the drippings, it indicates marriage. To carry it at right angles under your arm signifies that an eye is to be lost by the man who follows you. To put a cotton umbrella by the side of a nice silk one signifies that "exchange is no robbery." To lend an umbrella signifies that "I am a fool." To carry an umbrella just high enough to tear out men eyes and knock off men's hats, signifies "I am a woman." To go without an umbrella in a rain-storm shows I am sure of getting rheumatism, and will have to use St. Jacobs Oil to get well." To keep a fine umbrella for your own use and a bottle of St. Jacobs Oil always in the house, in case of rheumatism or accident, would signify that you are real philosopher.



The following communication to the editor of the Salem (Mass.) *Register* shows how an artist treated his visitor: "I would have accepted your kind invitation to visit you in your new quarters with pleasure before this had not my old enemy, Mr. Rheumatism, pounced on me so suddenly. He arrived last Friday, and, without stopping to send up his card, rushed in and grasped me by the hand with such a grip that in a few hours my hand and wrist were so badly swollen and painful that I felt as though one of Mr. Hatch's coal teams had run over me. Mr. Rheumatism has been a constant visitor of mine for several years; he always swells and put on a great many airs, making himself at home, devouring my substance and leaving me poor in flesh and pocket. Last winter he came and stayed two months. I then decided that the next time he came I would change his diet. I was somewhat at a loss what to feed him with, but finally concluded to give him three square meals a day of St. Jacobs Oil—morning, noon and night. This fare he is disgusted with, and is packing up his trunk and will leave by to-morrow or next day; says he cannot stop any longer, as he has pressing business elsewhere. He is a treacherous fellow, and he intends visiting some of our Salem friends; if he does, just give him the same fare that I did and he won't stop long. J. S. Lefavour.

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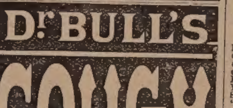

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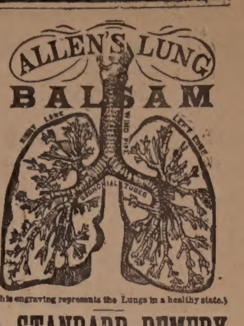

(This engraving represents the Lungs in a healthy state.)

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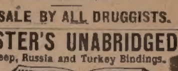

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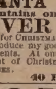

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